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WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

1904

LYNCHBURG, VA.:
J. P. BELL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1904



Washington & Lee University 9-287129-

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CALENDAR—1904														1905													
January							July							January													
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							
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March							September							March													
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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

1904.

- April 2—Saturday, 9 A. M. Spring Term begins.
May 5—Thursday Liberty Hall Day.
June 3—Friday, 9 A. M. Examinations of Spring Term begin.
June 12—Sunday, 11 A. M. Baccalaureate Sermon.
June 12—Sunday, 8:30 P. M. Address before the Young Men's Christian Association.
June 13—Monday, 9 P. M. Celebration of the Literary Societies.
June 14—Tuesday, 10 A. M. Stated Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
June 14—Tuesday, 9 P. M. Address before the Alumni Association.
June 15—Wednesday, 11 A. M. . . . Final Exercises.

— SUMMER VACATION. —

- September 8—Thursday, 9 A. M. . Autumn Term begins.
November 24—Thursday Thanksgiving Day.
December 10—Saturday, 9 A. M. . Examinations of Autumn Term begin.
December 23—Friday Christmas Holiday begins.

— WINTER VACATION. —

1905.

- January 3—Tuesday, 9 A. M. . . . Winter Term begins.
January 19—Thursday Lee Memorial Day.
January 19—Thursday, 8 P. M. . . Anniversary of the Graham-Lee Society.
February 22—Wednesday Washington Memorial Day.
February 22—Wednesday, 8 P. M. . Anniversary of the Washington Society.
March 20—Monday, 9 A. M. Examinations of Winter Term begin.
April 1—Saturday Holiday.
April 3—Monday, 9 A. M. Spring Term begins.
May 4—Thursday Liberty Hall Day.
June 2—Friday, 9 A. M. Examinations of Spring Term begin.
June 11—Sunday, 11 A. M. Baccalaureate Sermon.
June 11—Sunday, 8:30 P. M. Address before the Young Men's Christian Association.
June 12—Monday, 9 P. M. Celebration of the Literary Societies.
June 13—Tuesday, 10 A. M. Stated Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
June 13—Tuesday, 5 P. M. Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association.
June 13—Tuesday, 9 P. M. Address before the Alumni Association.
June 14—Wednesday, 11 A. M. . . . Final Exercises.

CORPORATION

(WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT.)

Legal Title: "THE WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY."

Rector: REV. GIVENS BROWN STRICKLER, D. D., 1899.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GLASGOW, 1865.

Attorney at Law, Lexington, Virginia.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON, 1885.

Attorney-General of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

ALEXANDER TEDFORD BARCLAY, 1885

Real Estate Agent, Lexington, Virginia.

REV. EDWARD CLIFFORD GORDON, D. D., 1888.

Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Missouri.

REV. GIVENS BROWN STRICKLER, D. D., 1894.

Professor in Union Theological Seminary, Richmond,
Virginia.

CLEMENT DANIEL FISHBURNE, 1896.

Banker, Charlottesville, Virginia.

REV. ROBERT HANSON FLEMING, D. D., 1898.

Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM PAXTON HOUSTON, 1898.

Attorney at Law, Lexington, Virginia.

JOHN ALFRED PRESTON, 1898.

Attorney at Law, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

LUCIAN HOWARD COCKE, 1898.

Attorney at Law, Roanoke, Virginia.

WILLIAM INGLES, 1899.

Civil Engineer, Radford, Virginia.

REV. AUGUSTUS HOUSTON HAMILTON, 1899.

Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Steele's Tavern, Virginia.

ALBERT WINSTON GAINES, 1901.

Attorney at Law, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

GEORGE WALKER ST. CLAIR, 1901.

Attorney at Law, Tazewell, Virginia.

JOHN SINCLAIR MUNCE, 1901.

Manager, Kingan & Co., Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, 1877.

Secretary and Treasurer, Lexington, Virginia.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, Chairman.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

ALEXANDER TEDFORD BARCLAY.

WILLIAM PAXTON HOUSTON.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

(WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, LL. D., 1897.

President Emeritus.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D., 1901.

President.

FACULTY.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A., 1854.

Cincinnati Professor of Mathematics, and Dean of the
School of Arts.

JAMES ADDISON QUARLES, D. D., LL. D., 1886.

Professor of Philosophy.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., Ph. D., 1887.

Robinson Professor of Geology and Biology.

DAVID CARLISLE HUMPHREYS, C. E., 1889.

Professor of Civil Engineering, and Dean of the School
of Engineering.

ADDISON HOGUE, 1893.

Professor of Greek.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, Ph. D., M. D., 1894.

Bayly Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., Ph. D., 1895.

Professor of English.

HENRY PARKER WILLIS, Ph. D., 1898.

Wilson Professor of Economics and Political Science.

-
- WALTER LeCONTE STEVENS, Ph. D., 1898.
McCormick Professor of Physics.
- GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D., 1899.
Professor of Latin.
- MARTIN PARKS BURKS, LL. D., 1899.
Professor of Law, and Dean of the School of Law.
- CHARLES LANGLEY CROW, M. A., Ph. D., 1899.
Adjunct Professor of Modern Languages.
- JOSEPH RAGLAND LONG, B. A., B. S., LL. B., 1902.
Professor of Law.
- JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph. D., 1902.
Professor of History.
- JAMES WILLIAM KERN, Ph. D., 1902.
Associate Professor of Latin.
- ABRAM PARKS STAPLES, LL. B., 1903.
Professor of Law.
-

LECTURERS, INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

- HUGH AUGUSTUS WHITE, LL. B., 1903.
Lecturer in Law.
- STUART CHEVALIER, LL. B., 1903.
Lecturer in Law.
- RICHARD COLLINS LORD, M. A., 1902.
Instructor in Mathematics.
- JOSEPH CHARLESS McPHEETERS, B. A., 1902.
Physical Director.
- CARY RANDOLPH BLAIN, B. A., 1903.
Assistant in English, and Licentiate in Latin and Greek.
- JOHN ENGELHARDT SCOTT, 1902.
Instructor in Inorganic Chemistry.

FRANK HANSBROUGH IDEN, 1903.

Assistant in Physics.

LEWIS CARLTON PAYNE, 1903.

Assistant in Chemistry.

WILLIAM VANCE COLLINS, 1903.

Assistant in Biology.

SOLOMON WEINSHANK SCHAEFER.

Assistant in Biology.

ROBERT EDWARD JOHNSTON, 1903.

Assistant in Civil Engineering.

ROBERT FRANKLIN COOPER, B. A., 1903.

Assistant in Greek.

WILLIAM WEBB BAYS, JR., 1903.

Assistant in Modern Languages.

AMERICUS FREDERIC WHITE, B. A., 1903.

Licentiate in Mathematics.

OFFICERS.

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, LL. B., 1877.

Secretary of the Faculty.

ANN ROBERTSON WHITE, 1895.

Librarian.

JOHN HENRY DAY, 1903.

Law Librarian.

WILLIAM WALTER CAVE, 1903.

Assistant Custodian of the Reading Room.

SPECIAL LECTURERS*—1903.

- January 14...** Professor J. H. LATANÉ,
Subject: The Monroe Doctrine.
- February 11...** President GEORGE H. DENNY,
Subject: Devotion to Truth.
- March 11.....** President GEORGE H. DENNY,
Subject: The Art of Public Speaking.
- April 8.....** Professor W. LEC. STEVENS,
Subject: American Titles and Distinctions.
- May 13.....** Mr. HERBERT WELSH,
Subject: Dangers and Opportunities in
American Public Life.
- October 14....** Professor W. S. CURRELL,
Subject: The Literary Study of the Bible.
- November 11..** Professor H. P. WILLIS,
Subject: The Import of the November
Elections.

* See p. 29, University Assembly.

FACULTY COMMITTEES

I. EXECUTIVE.

THE PRESIDENT, and Professors Nelson, Quarles,
and Burks.

II. SCHOOLS.

(Entrance examinations, accredited schools, and
teaching appointments.)

THE PRESIDENT, and Professors Hogue, Nelson,
Currell, and Latané.

III. PUBLICATION.

(Annual catalogue, bulletins, and student publica-
tions.)

Professors STEVENS, Willis, and Howe.

IV. LIBRARY.

Professors CURRELL, Howe, and Willis.

V. ART GALLERY.

Professors CROW, Humphreys, and Long.

VI. DIPLOMAS.

(Diplomas, prizes, points, and schedules.)

Professors HUMPHREYS, Quarles, Kern, and Latané.

VII. PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

(Commencement exercises, chapel, lectures, and
entertainments.)

Professors CAMPBELL, Long, and Currell.

VIII. ALUMNI

Professors NELSON, Humphreys, and Campbell.

IX. PHYSICAL CULTURE.

(Athletics, gymnasium and boating.)

Professors HOWE, Latané, and Campbell.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE AUGUSTA ACADEMY.

1749-1782.

During the early part of the eighteenth century a stream of Scotch Irish immigrants began to spread over the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. One of its branches penetrated far into the valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia. They brought with them the devotion to religion and education which they had manifested in Scotland and Ireland. The settlers in Augusta county in 1749 established a school about fifteen miles southwest of what is now the city of Staunton. They named it the Augusta Academy, and its first principal was Robert Alexander. He was succeeded by Rev. John Brown, pastor of two presbyterian churches in the neighborhood. Changing its name and abode several times this school became fixed in 1780, with the title of Liberty Hall, in the immediate vicinity of Lexington. Here it was maintained a number of years under the principalship of Rev. William Graham.

LIBERTY HALL ACADEMY.

1782-1798.

Through the influence of Mr. Graham Liberty Hall was incorporated in 1782 by the legislature of Virginia as Liberty Hall Academy. It had been under the care of the presbytery of Hanover, but received now a charter, under the terms of which the board of trustees became self-perpetuating. In

1793 a stone building was erected in which Mr. Graham continued his labors until his resignation in 1796.

The first considerable gift received by the academy was conferred by George Washington. In recognition of his services in the revolution the legislature of Virginia in 1784 presented to him a number of shares in a canal company. Washington refused to accept these for his own use, but after some years of delay his attention was called to Liberty Hall Academy by two representatives in Congress, General Andrew Moore and General Francis Preston. In 1796 Mr. Graham prepared an address on the subject to Washington, who soon afterward presented his shares to the academy. This property still yields an annual income of three thousand dollars to Washington and Lee University.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

1798-1813.

The generous gift by Washington was gratefully acknowledged in a letter to him by the trustees of the academy. This letter was preceded by an act of the legislature in January, 1798, changing the name of the school to Washington Academy. The stock of the canal company did not yield any reliable income until 1811. In the meanwhile the academy suffered in 1796 what seemed for some time an irreparable loss in the resignation of Mr. Graham. He died in 1799, just six months before the death of Washington.

For some years after the withdrawal of Mr. Graham financial difficulties accumulated. In December, 1802, the academy building was destroyed by fire. This calamity was a crucial trial to the fidelity of the trustees and especially of Mr. Graham's successor, Rev. George A. Baxter, who had been installed in 1799. He served practically without salary, feeling that Washington's donation imposed a sacred duty to pre-

serve the trust fund inviolate. The necessity for abandonment of the debt-laden school seemed imminent, and the institution would probably have collapsed but for the extraordinary unselfishness of those in immediate charge of it.

In 1803 the work of the school was conducted in rented buildings within the limits of Lexington. Before the end of 1804 a building was constructed on the grounds of the present university, from which the ruins of the old academy are still visible.

The bequest of Washington served to inspire another gift which was made during the days of deepest adversity, but not realized until long afterward. The Cincinnati Society was an organization of surviving officers formed at the close of the revolutionary war, with branches in each of the several states. In 1802 the Virginia branch decided to disband. Inspired by the example of Washington, they bestowed their funds upon the academy which now bore his name. Twenty years elapsed before these funds could be legally transferred to the trustees, and on account of new legal difficulties the actual transfer was not accomplished until 1848. The accumulated value of the fund was about twenty-five thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

1813-1871.

In the meanwhile Washington Academy had been lifted out of the pressing embarrassments amid which the new century was begun. By act of the legislature its name was changed in 1813 to Washington College. Its previous teaching staff had consisted of a president and a professor of ancient languages. A new professorship was now established, that of natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy.

Another important impulse was received in 1826 through a bequest, the ultimate value of which was over forty-six thou-

sand dollars, from John Robinson, a native of Ireland, a soldier under Washington, and during his last years a trustee of the college. The disposition of his property was determined largely through the example set by Washington, to whom he had been much devoted. His remains were interred in the college grounds, and over them a suitable marble shaft was erected to his memory.

These three endowments, amounting to but little more than one hundred thousand dollars, formed the financial foundation on which Washington College rested until nearly three-fourths of the nineteenth century were completed.

Soon after the outbreak of the civil war the work of the college was discontinued, most of its students enlisting in the Confederate army. The buildings and other property were much injured when Lexington was occupied by the Federal army in June, 1864. At the close of the war the college, being without income, borrowed money for the repair of the buildings on the private credit of some of the trustees, and the work of rehabilitation was at once begun. About thirty years afterward the Congress of the United States appropriated seventeen thousand five hundred dollars as remuneration for the destruction of property by the invading army. This was only one out of many indications of the re-establishment of friendly relations after a civil war of extraordinary bitterness.

On August 4, 1865, General Robert E. Lee was elected president. In his letter of acceptance appear the following characteristic words:

"I think it the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Government directed to that object. It is particularly incumbent upon those charged with the

instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority."

General Lee was formally installed as president of Washington College in October, 1865, and he retained this position until his death, in October, 1870. During his administration of five years the growth of the college in numbers and influence was phenomenal. The nobility and strength of his character made him almost an object of worship. His power over the students was absolute, not because of any self-assertion on his part, but because he commanded and received their unstinted confidence and loyalty. He impressed strongly upon them the duty of accepting the results of the war and yielding submission to constituted authority, irrespective of the past. His influence in this respect continued after his death and was spread by his students to their homes. In the rear of the college chapel which he built is a mausoleum, in which his remains are interred. Over them is a recumbent statue of him in Italian marble, chiseled by the Virginia sculptor, Valentine.

In 1849 a law school was founded in Lexington and brought to a high state of efficiency by Judge John W. Brockenbrough. He was made a trustee of Washington College in 1852, and became rector of the board of trustees in 1865, when, with the assistance of Professor James J. White and General W. N. Pendleton, he prevailed upon General Lee to accept the presidency of Washington College. Under the persuasive influence of General Lee the Lexington Law School became in 1866 the "School of Law and Equity of Washington College," with Judge Brockenbrough as professor in charge. This organic connection has continued to the present day. The founder of the law school remained at its head until June 1873, and died in 1877.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

1871.

Soon after the death of General Lee the name of the institution was changed, in 1871, to its present corporate title, "The Washington and Lee University." In the same year General G. W. Custis Lee succeeded his father as president. His military education at West Point, combined with his subsequent experience in the engineer corps of the army, and as a professor of engineering, qualified him well to give emphasis to the importance of developing a school of applied science. During his twenty-six years of faithful service the endowment of the institution was largely increased, and many signal improvements were due to his personal generosity. He resigned in 1897 and was made president emeritus.

The successor of General Custis Lee was William Lyne Wilson, who had achieved the highest distinction during the previous fifteen years as a member of Congress and as Postmaster-General of the United States. By his strong and spotless character, his broad-mindedness, his eloquence and personal magnetism, President Wilson quickly won the confidence and love of all with whom he came into contact during his brief term of three years. Failing health necessitated his absence during much of the year 1900, and in October his life was brought to an untimely close.

Professor Henry St. George Tucker, dean of the School of Law, acted as president during the unexpired last year of President Wilson's term, but declined to retain the office longer.

In 1901 Dr. George H. Denny, who for two years had held the chair of Latin in the university, was elected president. He was inaugurated during the commencement exercises in June, 1902.

Since the incorporation of the institution the following presidents have been its guides:

WILLIAM GRAHAM, A. M.....	1782-1796.
SAMUEL L. CAMPBELL, M. D.....	1797-1799.
GEORGE A. BAXTER, D. D.....	1799-1829.
LOUIS MARSHALL, M. D.....	1830-1834.
HENRY VETHAKE, LL. D.....	1834-1836.
HENRY RUFFNER, D. D., LL. D.....	1836-1848.
GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D.....	1848-1861.
ROBERT E. LEE.....	1865-1870.
G. W. CUSTIS LEE, LL. D.....	1871-1897.
WILLIAM LYNE WILSON, LL. D.....	1897-1900.
HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, LL. D.....	1900-1901.
GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, PH. D., LL. D.....	1901-

GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

Most of the buildings of Washington and Lee University are so situated as to face a gently sloping lawn of grass with an abundance of large shade trees in the immediate vicinity. The upper edge forms a ridge, the eastern expansion of which furnishes the grounds for the neighboring Virginia Military Institute. These two lawns, connected by a short avenue with dwellings on each side, constitute a park forming the north-east portion of Lexington.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

This building, begun in 1824, is of brick, three stories high, about two hundred and fifty feet in length, and built in the colonial style. It contains the geological and biological lecture room, laboratory, and museums; the chemical lecture room and apparatus room; the physical lecture room, apparatus room, and laboratory rooms; a series of class rooms for the departments of engineering, mathematics, Latin, Greek, history, modern languages, English, economics, and philosophy; and the debating halls of the Graham-Lee and Washington literary societies.

THE LEE CHAPEL.

Facing the centre of the main building on the opposite side of the lawn is the brick chapel built by General Robert E. Lee in 1867. It affords accommodation for six hundred persons, in addition to the space occupied by the organ and choir. Upon the large platform are bronze busts of Wash-

ington and Lee presented to the university in 1901. Above these on the walls are life sized oil portraits of Washington and Lafayette, transmitted by General Washington and presented by General G. W. Custis Lee. Besides these are life sized portraits of Robert E. Lee and other famous Virginians, and of a number of benefactors of the university. Behind the platform and visible from the body of the chapel is Valentine's recumbent statue of General Lee. Below this on the basement floor is the crypt containing the remains of General Lee, his wife and his daughter. Beneath the chapel much of the ample basement is occupied by the rooms devoted to the Young Men's Christian Association, and by the apartment formerly reserved for General Lee as his business office. This has been kept as left by him in 1870.

NEWCOMB HALL.

This building, of brick, was erected in 1882 by Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, of New York, in memory of her husband, Warren Newcomb, who had been one of the benefactors of Washington College. It contains the administration offices, the reading room, the library, and the art gallery.

TUCKER HALL.

This is the home of the law school, and was completed in 1900, as a memorial to John Randolph Tucker, who was connected with it from 1873 to 1897. For a number of years he was a distinguished representative in Congress with William L. Wilson. The building is a handsome structure of gray limestone, two stories in height. It contains three lecture rooms with high ceilings, each seating over a hundred students, a reading room of the same size, the law library of several thousand volumes, and private offices for the professors of law. In the reading room is a bronze bust of Mr. Tucker by Valentine.

ENGINEERING HALL.

This three story building, of brick with stone trimmings, is the gift of a friend of the university. It is now in process of construction and is expected to be ready for occupation during the summer of 1904. The floor is ninety-six feet in length with an average width of fifty-six feet. The style is colonial, in harmony with the architecture of the main university building.

Engineering Hall is to be apportioned to the departments of engineering and physics, and will afford abundant space for its purposes with reasonable provision for future development. It will contain two lecture rooms of ample size; a general engineering testing room, a general physical laboratory room, and an engineering drawing room, each thirty feet by fifty feet in floor area; and a variety of smaller rooms for special purposes. It will be supplied with steam heat and electric current from the neighboring power house, and provided with many other conveniences usual in modern laboratories.

THE NEW DORMITORY.

Plans have been prepared and accepted for a new dormitory building with accommodation for about one hundred students. It will be furnished with steam heat, electric illumination, water, and the best modern plumbing conveniences. It is expected to be ready for occupation about the first of September, 1904.

THE LIBRARY.

The university library contains about forty-four thousand volumes, the greater part of which is deposited in Newcomb Hall. About seven thousand volumes are kept in Tucker Hall for the convenience of law students, two thousand or more

in the special library of the department of economics, and other special sections are assigned to the departments of history, physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering.

The university reading room is well supplied with newspapers and current periodical literature.

Both the library and the reading room are open to students during working hours every day under stated regulations. The departmental libraries are also open to students during the evening.

THE ART GALLERY.

This gallery occupies a large sky-lighted apartment, specially fitted up for the purpose, in Newcomb Hall. Besides several fine pieces of statuary, it contains between sixty and seventy oil paintings bequeathed to the university by the late Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia.

In this gallery is deposited a valuable collection of American portraits in oil, loaned by the president emeritus, General G. W. Custis Lee.

Through the bequest of Mr. Bradford the gallery is supplied with an annuity sufficient for its maintenance and for annual additions to the collection.

THE LABORATORIES.

These are described in connection with the departments of Physics (p. 90), of Chemistry (p. 94), and of Geology and Biology (p. 97) respectively.

THE GYMNASIUM.

This is described in connection with the department of Physical Culture (p. 100).

ENDOWMENT OF PROFESSORSHIPS.

At the close of the civil war the available part of the endowment of Washington College was less than a hundred thousand dollars. The Cincinnati professorship of mathematics had been founded on a gift made in 1802 by the Cincinnati Society. The Robinson professorship of geology and biology was founded on a bequest by John Robinson in 1826. After the accession of General Robert E. Lee to the presidency in 1865 many gifts were received from friends of the institution in all parts of the United States. The McCormick professorship of physics was founded on gifts from Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and the trustees of his estate. Mrs. McCormick and her sons have recently added a gift of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to the maintenance and development of the department of physics in the new laboratory. The Bayly professorship of chemistry was founded on a bequest by Robert H. Bayly, of New Orleans, and the Bradford professorship of civil law and equity jurisprudence on an endowment by Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia. The professorship of modern languages is based on a gift by the president emeritus, General G. W. Custis Lee, of Virginia. Since the death of President William L. Wilson a memorial fund of a hundred thousand dollars has been contributed by his friends, from New Orleans to Boston, to endow the Wilson professorship of economics and political science.

OTHER GIFTS.

In addition to the endowment of special chairs one fellowship and nine scholarships have been endowed by various friends, and many notable gifts, both in equipment and in money, have been bestowed without limitation in regard to use. Among these may be mentioned one of a quarter of a million

dollars by the late George Peabody, of London; sixty thousand dollars by the late Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, and thirty thousand dollars each by the late W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, and Mrs. S. P. Lees, of New York. The donor of Engineering Hall withholds his name from publication.

LOCATION AND CLIMATE OF LEXINGTON.

The university is situated in Lexington, the home and burial place of Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson, in the valley between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains. The town rests amid beautiful scenery at an elevation of one thousand feet above sea-level. It is abundantly supplied with pure water from springs several miles distant, which flow freely from wooded hills. The natural drainage is perfect, and a good system of sewerage exists.

The climate is healthful and invigorating. The weather is generally fair and mild, the average annual temperature being 54° F. In winter the indication of the thermometer is rarely ever so low as 0° F. for more than two or three days. During the year the number of fair days usually exceeds two hundred and fifty, and the total rainfall is about forty inches.

SUMMER ACCOMMODATION.

Students who do not wish to return home during the vacation can procure board in Lexington at moderate rates. Boarding can also be had on reasonable terms at the summer resorts in the neighborhood. The Rockbridge Baths, the Rockbridge Alum Springs, the Cold Sulphur Springs, and the Natural Bridge Hotel, are within the county and conveniently near to Lexington.

ROUTES.

The Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has its southern terminus at Lexington, which is thus connected with Staunton on the north. There are two trains each day on this road. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has a branch from South Glasgow to Lexington, with three trains each day. Connection is made at South Glasgow with trains to Lynchburg on the east and Clifton Forge on the west. The time between Lynchburg and Lexington is a little over two hours; between Clifton Forge and Lexington, about four hours; between Staunton and Lexington about an hour and a half.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

DISCIPLINE.

The government of the university is administered by the president and faculty, in accordance with a code of laws enacted by the board of trustees. The president devotes himself to the duties of his office, occupying rooms in Newcomb Hall, to which the students have access at stated times. He presides at the meetings of the faculty, and, by the reports of the several professors, he is acquainted with the standing and deportment of each student. All cases of irregularity receive his personal attention.

Students receive the admonition and counsel of the president before being subjected to any penalty, except in cases of flagrant offense. Those who are habitually neglectful of their duties, or who do not regularly attend their classes, will be required to withdraw from the university.

THE HONOR SYSTEM.

Every student is assumed to be a man of honor, and is treated as such. In the performance of duty he is wholly free from espionage, and his word is accepted without question. This system is traditional in Washington and Lee University, and any abuse of it is quickly and rightly resented by the student body. As a system of student self-government it has the entire approval of the faculty as well as the unflinching support of the students. In the few cases in which a student has had the hardihood to cheat in class or examination, he has been required by his fellow students to leave the institution as soon as detected.

CHAPEL AND CHURCH SERVICES.

Religious exercises are held every morning in the university chapel. Attendance upon these is desired, but is not compulsory.

The town includes Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and to each student every encouragement is given to become identified with some religious organization. Opportunities are afforded for attending Bible classes every Sunday.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was founded in 1868. Membership in it is of two kinds, active and associate. Any member of an evangelical church, who is in good standing, may become an active member, and any young man of good moral character may become an associate member, upon payment of the small annual dues. The association holds a religious meeting of an hour every Sunday afternoon, and an informal prayer service of half an hour on Friday evening. It arranges Bible study classes under the direction of experienced leaders, conducts a class in the study of missions, and publishes a handbook of useful information for new students.

The faculty of the university heartily commends the work of the association, and it is desired that every parent or guardian should encourage the student under his care to join the association as soon as he reaches the university.

LOCAL OPTION.

Neither in Lexington, nor in its neighborhood within the bounds of Rockbridge county, is there a licensed bar room, nor is there a distillery licensed to sell spirituous liquor

within the county. As far as possible, the friends of local option are vigilant to prevent violation of this law. The law imposes a severe penalty upon any person who "sells, barter, gives, or furnishes any spirituous or malt liquor to a minor, or to any student of the public schools or any other institution of learning."

ADVISERS.

Students are assigned in suitable numbers to the several members of the faculty for special oversight. To the adviser thus appointed the student is required to furnish a list of his courses of study as soon as the appointment is made. In case of proposed change of study he must consult his adviser, who will judge the reasons for the change and report the case to the president for final action. (See also p. 46, § 8).

ABSENCES.

Absence from regular scholastic work always impairs success in it and lessens its results. Leave of absence from class or from the university is therefore sparingly given, and only upon application to the president, supported by substantial reasons. Permission will not be given to accompany athletic teams away from Lexington.

WITHDRAWALS.

Students who propose to withdraw from the university must consult the president before doing so. No part of the fees is returned to any student who violates this regulation.

UNIVERSITY ASSEMBLY.

On the second Wednesday morning of each month, at 8:45 o'clock, a general meeting of the university body, including both officers and students, is held in the chapel. The first

few minutes are devoted to religious exercises. The president, or some one invited by him, then delivers an address, about half an hour in length, relating to a topic of general interest.

This being a regular university function, each student in every department, whether academic or professional, is held responsible for regular attendance.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The scholastic session of thirty-eight weeks is divided into three terms, the lengths of which are approximately as follows:

1. The autumn term, of fourteen weeks.
2. The winter term, of twelve weeks.
3. The spring term, of twelve weeks.

Between the autumn and winter terms there is an interval of ten days, including Christmas day. The spring term is followed by the summer vacation of twelve weeks.

EXPENSES.

The following is an estimate of the most important necessary expenses to be incurred by a student in the School of Arts or School of Engineering, for the annual session of thirty-eight weeks:

	LOW	AVERAGE	LIBERAL
Fees	80	80	80
Board	90	150	190
Books	15	20	30
	\$185	\$250	\$300

This estimate must not be understood to cover all of the student's expenses. No statement can be formulated regarding his needs for clothing, travel, or incidentals. These are determined largely by his past habits and tastes, and are limited by his power of self-control.

FEEs.

(a) **ACADEMIC.** A **matriculation fee** of \$5 is required of every student on entrance, and is applied to the expenses of the gymnasium and athletics.

The **university fee** of \$25 is a contribution to the general expenses of maintenance, including fuel and lights in the university buildings, repairs, servants' attendance, diplomas and certificates, and the use of the library and reading room.

The **tuition fee** of \$50 is intended to cover the cost of tuition in four annual courses (p. 34). A special fee of \$15 is required for each additional annual course.

(b) **ENGINEERING.** The matriculation, university, and tuition fees are the same as for the academic school.

(c) **LAW.** The fixed annual fee is \$105, which includes the matriculation fee of \$5, the university fee of \$25, and the tuition fee of \$75.

(d) **GENERAL.** A **contingent fee** of \$5 is required annually of each student on entrance, to cover any damages to university property for which students may be responsible. This deposit, or any unexpended part of it, is refunded on the final day of the session, provided the student has not previously left the university without permission.

Each student holding a scholarship is required to pay the matriculation fee, university fee and contingent fee; also the special laboratory fees, provided he elects subjects involving laboratory work.

All fees must be paid in advance.

Cheques should be made payable to "Treasurer, Washington and Lee University."

VARIABLE EXPENSES.

(a) **Board.** Board usually includes room, servant's attendance, fuel and lights, but not laundry.

At private houses in Lexington the price of board varies from \$13 to \$22 per month, the assumption being that two students occupy a room together.

At the university boarding house, which is situated on the university grounds and occupied by a private family, accommodation may be had at \$13 per month, exclusive of fuel and lights. Table board alone here costs \$11 per month.

At private houses in the country around Lexington within two miles accommodation may be had for \$10 per month, including fuel, lights, and laundry.

Students are permitted to board only at such private houses as are approved by the faculty. A student may at any time be required by the faculty to change his boarding house.

It is expected that board bills will be settled monthly.

Dormitory. A new and thoroughly modern dormitory building, with accommodations for about one hundred students, will be ready for occupation on the first of September, 1904. A special leaflet of rates for rooms will be issued at that time.

(b) **Books.** The expense connected with the purchase of books and other necessities of study depend largely on the courses selected. Economy may often be exercised by the purchase of books which have been already in use.

(c) **Laboratory Expenses.** A student doing laboratory work is required to pay in advance the usual laboratory fee. This is \$5 for the year in physics (p. 92) or in biology (p. 98). In chemistry the fee varies from \$2.50 to \$10 for each course (p. 96).

(d) **Student Organizations.** There are various student organizations, religious, social, literary, and athletic, each involving some outlay of money. In none of these is membership obligatory.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

The annual academic tuition fee of \$50 is remitted to—

(a) Any graduate in a regular academic degree of this institution.

(b) The holder of an alumni scholarship or school scholarship.

The annual academic tuition fee of \$50 and the university fee of \$25 are remitted to—

(a) The son of any minister of religion who is actually engaged as such and who is unable to pay these fees; or the son of such minister deceased.

(b) Any candidate for the Christian ministry who is recommended by competent ecclesiastical authority and is unable to pay these fees.

If a candidate for the ministry who is admitted on such terms should afterward decline to enter the ministry, his fees will be held as debts due to the university.

Any of these privileges will be withdrawn by the faculty whenever the recipient by improper conduct or by failure to make due progress in scholastic work, may show himself unworthy of them. They are granted, each for one year only, but may be renewed by the faculty on application.

These privileges do not apply to students taking professional courses. Board and room rent are not included in them. The recipient is not excused from payment of the matriculation fee, contingent fee, or any laboratory fee.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The university is divided into three schools, each with its subordinate departments, as follows:

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

A department is the sum of the subjects of instruction confided to a professor; or, to an associate or adjunct professor in case he is not subordinate to a full professor.

A course is the amount of work given by a professor in a single subject, or in a group of related subjects, taken consecutively during a single year, or taken in certain departments during a single term or half year. To each course a definite value in "points" (p. 44) is given.

The completion of a prescribed number of courses in a given department entitles the student to a certificate valued at a definite number of points.

Certain departments are divided, each into two sub-departments. The completion of a prescribed number of courses in a sub-department entitles the student to a certificate, valued at a number of points less than that of a full department certificate.

In the SCHOOL OF ARTS, which is the academic school of the university, the student is allowed reasonable freedom in the election of his courses of study, but under such restrictions as to prevent undue and premature specialization. He is accorded the largest liberty consistent with well balanced academic work and liberal culture. The degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) is conferred after the fulfillment of the requirements for this degree (p. 54).

In the SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING the restrictions upon election are greater than in the School of Arts, but the student is free to direct his work toward the application of science in either Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering or Chemistry. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred after the fulfillment of the requirements for this degree (p. 111).

In the SCHOOL OF LAW there is a prescribed curriculum. The degree of Bachelor of Law (LL. B.) is conferred upon the student after fulfillment of the requirements for this degree (p. 128).

ESSENTIAL FEATURES.

The essential features of this organization are—

1. Distinct elective departments.
2. The group system of arranging studies.
3. Degrees conferred only after satisfactory examination.

ADMISSION.

Admission to the School of Arts or School of Engineering may be secured by—

1. A certificate from an accredited preparatory school.
2. A certificate of successful entrance examination.
3. Faculty permission to receive the privileges of a special student.

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS.

When an academy or high school furnishes to the faculty satisfactory evidence that it gives thorough preparatory training to its students, it may, on application, be included in a special list of accredited schools. The certificate of its principal, filled out on a form provided by the secretary of the faculty, will then be accepted as a guarantee of the fulfillment of such entrance requirements as may be necessary for the student.

Any teacher who wishes copies of questions employed in past entrance examinations will receive them on application to the secretary. To a teacher who wishes to hold an entrance examination, but is not connected with an accredited school, a set of suitable questions will be sent on application. The student's answers, signed with the usual examination pledge and with the teacher's endorsement of its validity, may then be forwarded to the secretary. They will be examined by a member of the faculty committee on schools, and, if found satisfactory, an entrance certificate will be furnished the teacher for the student thus examined.

Such examinations are best given in the spring to allow for possible failure. In this event the summer may be utilized in preparing for the regular entrance examinations in September.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

An applicant who has been a student in another institution is expected to furnish evidence of honorable dismissal from it.

The applicant must be at least sixteen years of age. If from an accredited school, he must deposit with the secretary of the faculty the principal's certificate endorsed by the president of the university. This constitutes a substitute for the entrance examination. Without it, the applicant must furnish the president's certificate that he has successfully passed the usual entrance examination.

The special entrance requirements for the School of Arts will be found on p. 64; for the School of Engineering on p. 108; for the School of Law on p. 127.

Entrance examinations will be held at the university on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 9-11, 1904; and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 7-9, 1904.

The time-table, giving the subjects and hours for each day, will be posted within the entrance to Newcomb Hall.

When possible these examinations should be taken in June. Those who wish to take them at some place other than Lexington are requested to correspond with the secretary of the faculty.

Students who fail in the entrance examinations can, if they prefer, remain in Lexington and study under a tutor approved by the faculty. A certificate from this tutor will admit the student without examination.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

A special student is one who is admitted without the usual form of examination or the certificate from an accredited school. He is received under the following conditions:

1. He must be not less than twenty years of age.
2. He is not admitted to courses for which entrance examinations are required.
3. He must give proof of adequate preparation for the courses proposed.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships are intended to reward high attainments in the university or, under proper limitations, in preparation for admission to the university.

Students who desire to compete for graduate scholarships, or for fellowships, are expected to make application in writing; but a student is not necessarily excluded on account of failure to make previous application.

I. SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Any public high school, private academy, or other secondary school for boys, is offered a single annual scholarship upon the following terms:

1. That the school wishing the privilege shall notify the secretary of the faculty of its acceptance of the offer and the terms upon which it is given.

2. That the school shall each year announce the scholarship in its catalogue or circular; shall offer it as a prize to be contended for, and shall publicly bestow it at the close of the session upon one of the best of its most advanced pupils who is prepared for collegiate work.

3. That, unless the school be accredited, the recipient of the scholarship shall be required to stand the usual entrance examinations.

4. That the recipient shall be entitled to take the academic courses for one year following his appointment, with a deduction of \$50 from the sum of the regular fees.

II. ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIPS.

Each local alumni association is authorized to nominate one student each year to a scholarship for one session, on the following conditions:

1. That the nomination shall be subject to the approval of the faculty.

2. That the nominee shall be of studious habits and good moral character.

3. That he shall be qualified to take the regular courses of the university.

4. That he shall not have been already a student in this institution.

Such a student may be admitted to any of the academic

courses with a deduction of \$50 from the sum of the regular fees.

III. LAW SCHOLARSHIP.

THE HAMLIN SCHOLARSHIP, by Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, yields \$50 to such deserving student as may be selected by the faculty of the School of Law.

IV. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the assignment of these scholarships no student whose general character is unsatisfactory is eligible for appointment. Character is regarded satisfactory if, during the academic year preceding the awarding of the scholarship, the student has not been disciplined and has manifested no deliberate disregard of any known university rule.

The privileges conferred by the following scholarships extend to all departments except those of the School of Law. They are of two classes:

(A) DEPARTMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine scholarships are conferred by the faculty, one in each of the departments of Latin, modern languages, English, history, economics and political science, physics, chemistry, geology and biology, and civil engineering.

Each of these scholarships entitles the recipient to attend the academic departments during the following year with a deduction of \$50 from the sum of the regular fees. The applicant must have been in continuous attendance at least one annual session in the university.

(B) ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The Mapleson Scholarship, upon an endowment of \$5,000, was given by J. H. Mapleson, of New York. It is conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this university, who is

required to teach not more than one hour a day in the university. The holder receives the income from the endowment, \$300, and in addition he may attend any of the academic departments on payment of the regular fees with a deduction of \$50.

2. **The Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship**, endowed by Mrs. Juliet S. Bradford, of Philadelphia, in memory of her husband, is conferred upon an undergraduate. The holder receives the income amounting to \$300, from which the usual fees are taken.

In competition for this scholarship the record of the student during the previous two years is considered.

3. **The Luther Seevers Birely Scholarship**, under a bequest of \$5,000 from Mrs. Evelina H. Birely, of Baltimore, was accorded as a memorial to her son. It is conferred by the board of trustees, on recommendation by the faculty, upon a meritorious young man, living in Virginia, West Virginia, or Maryland, preference being given to a resident of Frederick County, Virginia, or Frederick County, Maryland. The holder receives the income from the endowment, \$300, from which the usual fees are taken.

4. **The Franklin Society Scholarship**, is conferred on a meritorious undergraduate from Rockbridge County, Virginia. It yields an income of \$300, from which the usual fees are taken.

In competition for this scholarship the record of the student during the previous two years is considered.

5. **The James J. White Scholarship**, supported by a memorial fund of \$1,500, was contributed by the alumni and friends of the university. It is conferred for high attainments in the department of Greek. The holder receives \$90, and is allowed a deduction of \$50 from the regular fees.

6. **The Taylor Scholarship**, endowed by Mrs. Fanny B. Taylor, of Baltimore, is conferred upon the student attaining the highest record in the second year's course in mathematics.

The recipient is entitled to attend the academic departments during the following year with a deduction of \$75 from the regular fees.

7. **The Young Scholarship**, endowed by Henry Young, of New York, is conferred upon the student attaining the highest record in philosophy.

The recipient is entitled to attend the academic departments during the following year with a deduction of \$75 from the regular fees.

FELLOWSHIP.

The Howard Houston Fellowship was endowed by the late H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, as a tribute to the memory of a deceased son. The design, conditions, and requirements of this fellowship are as follows:

1. The design is to secure more thorough and extended scholarship than can be obtained in the time usually allotted to academic instruction.

2. The fellowship is restricted to graduates of this university.

3. It is conferred for two consecutive years, and is not to be relinquished in any case until the end of that term, except for sufficient reasons, approved by the faculty.

4. The recipient must reside in or near the university, and must pursue a special line of study looking to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, under the supervision of the professor in the department which includes his major subject.

5. If required by the faculty, he must give instruction in the university for not more than two hours each day.

6. He has access to the library, academic instruction, and other privileges of the university, and receives a salary of \$500, or whatever smaller sum may be yielded by the endowment of the fellowship.

For information respecting the minor details of the conditions and duties implied, application may be made to the president.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

The last ten scholastic days of each term are devoted to examination. For each subject of study a special examination day is assigned, as shown in the time table (p. 51).

The failure of a student to stand any prescribed examination causes him to forfeit his place in the class unless such failure be excused for reasons deemed sufficient by the faculty.

GRADATION OF STUDENTS.

At the close of every term each professor makes a report to the secretary of the faculty in which the standing of the students in his department is graded as follows:

G (good), for those attaining a combined mark of 85-100.

F (fair), for those attaining a combined mark of 75-85.

D (deficient), for those failing to attain a combined mark of 75.

At the end of the year also professors report the standing of students for the year in the foregoing letters. All students who have failed are reported D.

In case the standing of a student is so low that in the opinion of the professor it is desirable that the work of a term or of a year should be repeated before credit for it is

granted, the grade D* is given; and the student receiving this grade is not admitted to a subsequent examination in this subject until he has repeated the class work in it for the term or year in question.

RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Students' records are entered upon the books of the secretary according to the foregoing plan, and a copy of every student's standing is transmitted at the end of each term to his parent or guardian.

At the middle of each term reports are transmitted by the professors to the secretary, and by him to parents or guardians, but no record of mid-term reports is entered upon the books of the secretary.

DEFICIENCIES.

The student is required to make up every deficiency recorded against him upon the secretary's register before receiving credit for the work of the year.

The student is given an opportunity to make up a deficiency in any subject during the week prior to the opening of the scholastic year in September at a time set by the professor. Aside from this he is allowed no other time than the regular examinations, except as provided in special faculty regulations regarding illness.

CERTIFICATES.

On the completion of a prescribed number of courses in a given department the student receives a certificate.

The subjects in which certificates are given, with the amount of work necessary in each case, will be found in sections relating to the several departments. (pp. 69-99).

No certificate is conferred except after thorough and satisfactory examination on the subjects prescribed.

A certificate graded as high as 75 per cent. and less than 85 per cent. is entitled a "pass certificate;" if 85 per cent. or more, it is a "certificate with M. A. grade."

DIPLOMAS.

Diplomas, attesting the degrees of the university, are conferred by the board of trustees at the recommendation of the faculty.

The delivery of certificates and diplomas is a part of the public exercises on the final day of the session. They will not be delivered at any other time except under very unusual circumstances and only by special permission from the faculty.

DEGREES.

No academic or professional degree is conferred except when based upon actual attainments in a prescribed course of resident study. The baccalaureate degrees in Arts, Science, and Law are the outcome of satisfactory examination at the end of sufficient work in the corresponding schools. The post-graduate degrees of Master of Arts (M. A.), and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.), are offered to encourage study after graduation. They imply original work and examinations of increased difficulty.

VALUATION OF WORK.

For convenience in stating the requirements for degrees in the School of Arts and School of Engineering the work of each course during a single annual session has an assigned numerical value, expressed by a definite number of "points." (pp. 48 and 50.)

The scholastic unit of work is a single course (p. 34). No credit in points is allowed for the completion of part of a course.

Two of the less technical subjects in the School of Engineering are allowed valuation among the courses available for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (p. 50).

To gymnastics, under suitable limitations the value of one point for the work of one year is assigned, in each of two years. This may be utilized among the requisites for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (p. 54).

SELECTION OF STUDIES.

Every student is required to attend in the class room at least fifteen hours each week, or to do equivalent work.

Unless excused by parent or guardian, he must select a series of courses leading to a degree.

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts the student will observe the following requirements in selecting his courses of study:

1. For the first year the following subjects are prescribed: English 1 (p. 77); Mathematics 1 (p. 89); at least one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish; and enough other work to make at least fifteen hours of class work each week. Students who show by special examination that they have an adequate knowledge of the subjects taught in English 1 and Mathematics 1 will be excused from taking these courses.

2. One or more of the languages, Latin Greek, French, German and Spanish, must be taken each year until the requirements in these subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are satisfied. All the rest of the work is elective, but subjects should be carefully selected with the requirements for the degree in mind, so as to observe a proper sequence and

to avoid conflicts in hours of class work and days of examination. The president and members of the faculty will be ready to give advice regarding the choice and arrangement of work.

3. The student should allow one or two hours for study in connection with each hour of elementary class work. In advanced courses four or five hours of study are sometimes needed for one of class work. Thus an election of fifteen hours of elementary class work each week implies a total of about forty hours of work distributed over six days, or nearly seven hours each day. For advanced students the work may be as much as ten hours each day, or even more. A laboratory exercise of two or three hours is hence estimated as the equivalent of one hour of elementary class work with its added preparatory study.

4. A student preparing to study law should take at least the following: English 1 and 2, History 1 and 4, Economics 1, and Political Science 1.

5. A student preparing to study theology should take during his first year English 1, Mathematics 1, Latin 1, and Greek 1, or if possible, Greek 2.

6. A student preparing to study medicine should take during his first year English 1, Mathematics 1, Latin 1, or Greek 1, and Biology 1, or Physics 1, or Chemistry 1.

7. A student preparing to study engineering should take during his first year English 1, Chemistry 1, Engineering 1, and Mathematics 1, or if possible Mathematics 2.

8. In order to make any change in his courses of study the student must secure the permission of—

- (a). The professor whose department he leaves.
- (b). The professor into whose department he goes.
- (c). His adviser (see p. 29).
- (d). The president.

The signature of these four is necessary upon a blank furnished by the secretary of the faculty.

9. A student is registered for the year as a member of each department in which he is in actual attendance at the close of the autumn term. Exceptions to this rule are treated individually by special faculty provision.

STUDY GROUPS.

For the purpose of classification the studies in the School of Arts are divided into three groups, each made up of several related departments. The first group is made up of linguistic studies; the second of those that are literary, philosophical and historical; the third of scientific subjects.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

The following synopsis of work is intended to aid the applicant for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in planning out his programme of study in accordance with the limitations prescribed in relation to academic and engineering degrees (pp. 54 and 111). It shows the study groups, subjects, courses, days and hours of meeting, examination days, and value in points for each course.

Days of the week are indicated by their initial letters. DxM means "daily except Monday"; DxS, "daily except Saturday."

By attention to the examination time table (p. 51) and the weekly time table (p. 52) conflicts in hours of class work and in examination days may be avoided.

SCHOOL OF ARTS

GROUP I.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOURL	EXAM	VALUE
LATIN p. 69	1	DxM	10	8	4
	2	TTS	11	6	4
	3	MWF	9	9	6
GREEK p. 71	1	DxS	3	3	3
	2	DxS	12	4	4
	3	MWF	11	5	4
	4	TTS	9	10	6
FRENCH p. 74	1	TTS	1	2	3
	2	MWF	10	7	6
GERMAN p. 75	1	MWF	11	5	3
	2	MWF	6	9	6
SPANISH p. 76	1	TTS	12	4	3

GROUP II.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOURL	EXAM	VALUE
ENGLISH p. 77	1	TTS	1	2	3
	2	MWF	10	7	4
	3	TTS	10	8	4
	4	TTS	10	8	4
	5	TTS	11	6	3
	6	MW	11	5	4
PHILOSOPHY p. 81	1, 2, 3,	TTS	12	4	4
	4, 5, 6,	MWF	12	3	4
	7, 8, 9,	DxM	10	8	6
HISTORY p. 83	1	MWF	12	3	3
	2	MWF	1	1	4
	3	TTS	10	8	4
	4	TTS	10	8	4
	5	TTS	9	10	4
	6	—	—	—	2

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

GROUP II.—Continued.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOOR	EXAM	VALUE
ECONOMICS p. 85	1	M W F	11	5	3
	2	T T S	11	6	4
	3	—	—	—	3
	4	—	—	—	3
POLITICAL SCIENCE p. 87	1	T T S	1	2	3
	2	M W F	1	1	4
	3	M	8	—	3

GROUP III.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOOR	EXAM	VALUE
MATHEMATICS p. 89	1	DxM	9	9	4
	2	M W F	1	1	5
	3	T T S	10	8	5
PHYSICS p. 90	1	M W F	12	3	4
	2	T T S	12	4	5
	3	M W F	10	7	4
	4	Lab.	—	—	2
CHEMISTRY p. 94	1,	T T S	11	6	3
	2, 3,	Lab.	—	—	—
	4, 5, 6,	M W F	1	1	—
	7, 8, 10,	M W F	11	5	—
	9, 11,	Lab.	—	—	—
	12, 13,	Lab.	—	—	—
GEOLOGY p. 97	1	M W F	9	9	3
	2	T T S	9	10	4
BIOLOGY p. 98	1	M W F	11	5	3
	2	T T S	9	10	4
	3	Lab.	—	—	3

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Many of the subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Science are included in the synopsis for Bachelor of Arts. (See pp. 48-49). The following are separate, except that courses 1 and 2 in Civil Engineering are allowed to be counted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM	VALUE
CIVIL ENGINEERING p. 119	1	M W F	10	7	3
	2	T T S	9	10	3
	3	DxM	1	2	6
	4	DxS	12	4	6
ELECTROTECHNICS p. 123	1	T T	10	8	2

SCHOOL OF LAW.

All of the subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Law are professional. The synopsis of work which they imply may be found on p. 135.

EXAMINATION TIME TABLE.

FIRST DAY	History 2 Political Science 2 Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6	SIXTH DAY	Latin 2 English 5 Economics 2 Chemistry 1
SECOND DAY	French 1 English 1 Political Science 1 Biology 2 Engineering 3	SEVENTH DAY	French 2 English 2 Physics 3 Engineering 1
THIRD DAY	Greek 1 Philosophy 2 History 1 Physics 1	EIGHTH DAY	Latin 1 English 3, 4 Philosophy 3 History 3, 4 Mathematics 3 Electrotechnics
FOURTH DAY	Greek 2 Spanish 1 Philosophy 1 Physics 2 Engineering 4	NINTH DAY	Latin 3 German 2 Mathematics 1 Geology 1
FIFTH DAY	Greek 3 German 1 English 6 Economics 1 Chemistry 7, 8, 10 Biology 1	TENTH DAY	Greek 4 History 5 Geology 2 Engineering 2

WEEKLY TIME TABLE**CHAPEL SERVICES AT 8:45 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.**

HOU	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
9	Latin 3 German 2 Geology 1	Greek 4 History 5 Mathematics 1 Geology 2 Surveying Engineering 2	Latin 3 German 2 Mathematics 1 Geology 1
10	French 2 English 2 Physics 3 Graphics Engineering 1	Latin 1 English 3, 4 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 History 3, 4 Mathematics 3 Electrotechnic	Latin 1 French 2 English 2 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 Physics 3 Graphics Engineering 1
11	Greek 3 German 1 English 6 Economics 1 Chemistry 7, 8, 10 Biology 1	Latin 2 English 5 Economics 2 Chemistry 1	Greek 3 German 1 English 6 Economics 1 Chemistry 7, 8, 10 Biology 1
12	Greek 2 Philosophy 4, 5, 6 History 1 Physics 1 Engineering 4	Greek 2 Spanish 1 Philosophy 1, 2, 3 Engineering 4 Physics 2	Greek 2 Philosophy 4, 5, 6 History 1 Physics 1 Engineering 4
1	History 2 Political Science 2 Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6 Engineering 3	French 1 English 1 Political Science 1 Biology 2	History 2 Political Science 2 Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6 Engineering 3
3	Greek 1	Greek 1	Greek 1

WEEKLY TIME TABLE

CHAPEL SERVICES AT 8:45 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Hour	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9	Greek 4 History 5 Mathematics 1 Geology 2 Surveying Engineering 2	Latin 3 German 2 Mathematics 1 Geology 1	Greek 4 History 5 Mathematics 1 Geology 2 Engineering 2
10	Latin 1 English 3, 4 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 History 3, 4 Mathematics 3 Electrotechnics	Latin 1 French 2 English 2 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 Physics 3 Engineering 1	Latin 1 English 3, 4 Philosophy 7, 8, 9 History 3, 4 Mathematics 3
11	Latin 2 English 5 Economics 2 Chemistry 1	Greek 3 German 1 Economics 1 Chemistry 7, 8, 10 Biology 1	Latin 2 English 5 Economics 2 Chemistry 1
12	Greek 2 Spanish 1 Philosophy 1, 2, Engineering 4 Physics 2	Greek 2 Philosophy 4, 5, 6 History 1 Physics 1 Engineering 4	Spanish 1 Philosophy 1, 2, 3 Physics 2
1	French 1 English 1 Political Science 1 Biology 2	History 2 Political Science 2 Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6 Engineering 3	French 1 English 1 Political Scie Biology 2
3	Greek 1	Greek 1	

ACADEMIC DEGREES.

The academic degrees, with the requirements for each, are as follows:

I. BACHELOR OF ARTS (B. A.)

1. **Points.** The student is required to pass in enough classes in groups I, II, and III (see pp. 48-49) to make sixty-six points. This must include—

(a). A minimum of sixteen points from group I.

(b). A minimum of sixteen points from group II, including English 1.

(c). A minimum of sixteen points from group III, of which at least four must be in Mathematics, and at least ten in the other departments of this group.

2. **Certificate.** The student is required to attain a minimum of twelve points from some one department of one group, including a certificate.

3. **Thesis.** The student is required to write a thesis during the year of his graduation. The subject shall be selected either in that department in which he has obtained, or expects to obtain, a certificate or under that professor with whom he shall have made, or expects to make, the largest number of points. The selection shall be made in consultation with the professor under whose supervision the thesis is to be written. Through him the subject selected must be reported to the faculty before the first day of February. The thesis must be original, well expressed and scholarly, evincing fairly and fully the culture requisite for the degree sought. It must be submitted in full to the supervising professor for criticism before the first day of May, and by him to the faculty in its final form before the first day of June.

4. **Time.** For the student who begins with no preparation beyond the usual entrance requirements, four years of work are ordinarily needed to obtain the sixty-six points required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A specially well prepared student of ability and industry may accomplish this work in three years.

5. **Advanced Standing.** In each of the several courses except those in which certificates are granted, a special examination may be given, on application, to any candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who may appear to have completed elsewhere the prescribed course or its equivalent. Such examination, if successfully passed, will be accepted as a satisfactory fulfillment of requirements.

II. MASTER OF ARTS (M. A.).

(A) The student must attain—

1. All requisites for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

2. Passes in groups I, II and III, to the value of not less than ninety points.

This must include:

(a) A minimum of twenty-two points from each of groups I, II and III.

(b) Five certificates with M. A. grade, one from each of groups I, II, and III, and the other two from any of these groups. No two of these certificates may be taken from the same department.

3. A graduating thesis under the same conditions as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(B) Academic degree graduates of institutions of recognized standing will be awarded the degree of Master of Arts upon the fulfillment of the following requirements:

1. Five certificates with M. A. grade, one from each of groups I, II and III, and the other two from any of these groups. A minimum of ten points is required from each department in which a certificate is taken, and no two of these certificates may be taken from the same department. It is not permitted that these five certificates shall include the one which has been already counted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of this university.

2. A graduating thesis under the same conditions as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

III. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph. D.). This degree is conferred upon any Master of Arts of the university who shall have taken not less than two years of post-graduate study in the School of Arts. This shall include at least three subjects, one of which shall be known as his major subject, the others as his minor subjects. To the faculty, or to the professor in whose department the major subject is included, the candidate must submit evidence of independent research in this. He must stand at least two examinations during the two years. He must produce during the final year a thesis showing the progress he has made.

Under the same conditions this degree may be conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this university who shall have devoted three years to special study after the attainment of his Bachelor's degree.

No subject belonging to a professional degree may be taken as either major or minor for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

FINAL EXERCISES.

The work of the annual session is closed with appropriate exercises occupying four days of the final week. On Sunday

a baccalaureate sermon is preached before the graduates, the students, and their friends. On the final day certificates, diplomas and university honors are publicly awarded by the president, and the addresses of graduates are delivered. The celebrations of the literary societies and the society of alumni also take place during the final week.

ORATIONS AND MEDALS.

1. **THE LAW CLASS ORATION.**—The members of the senior class in the School of Law are authorized to select one of their number as Law Class Orator to deliver an oration, on a legal topic, on the final day.

2. **THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.**—The candidates for academic degrees each year are authorized to select one of their number as Class Valedictorian, to represent them in the final exercises.

3. **THE SOCIETY ORATOR'S MEDAL,** for the encouragement of oratory and elocution, is awarded to the author of the best original speech in a public competitive trial during the final week. Each of the two literary societies chooses two members to compete for this medal, and the decision on the merits of the contestants is made by a committee of gentlemen not connected with the university.

4. **THE CINCINNATI ORATOR'S MEDAL,** established in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati of Virginia, is awarded by the faculty to the author of the best oration submitted during the session in competition for this medal, provided the oration has sufficient intrinsic merit. It must be delivered as part of the final exercises. Competitors for this medal, as well as those for the Society Orator's Medal, must be such students only as have been regular attendants, each on one of the

literary societies, for at least one session of the university preceding that during which the choice is made.

No student shall be chosen to deliver more than one of the following orations, viz., the Cincinnati, the Law Class, and the Society Oration.

5. THE SANTINI MEDAL, which was established by Joseph Santini, of New Orleans, is conferred by the faculty upon the writer of the best essay published during the session in the student's monthly magazine, THE SOUTHERN COLLEGIAN.

6. THE ROBINSON MEDALS, which are three in number and of equal value, are named and conferred as follows:

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES, in Latin, Greek, French and German.

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE, in philosophy, literature, history, and one of the three subjects, English language, economics and political science.

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE, in mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology and biology.

The recipient of any one of these medals must be a member of at least one of the classes involved. He must have attained a certificate with M. A. grade in each of the studies pursued, and an examination grade of eight-five per cent. in each of the subjects required for the medal in question.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The two literary societies are

THE GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY.

THE WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first of these was organized in 1809, the second in 1812. They meet each Saturday evening for debate and other literary exercises, and their influence upon the character and

culture of their members is highly estimated by both faculty and students.

The halls of these two societies are handsomely furnished through funds contributed by the alumni. Each society celebrates publicly its own anniversary; the Graham-Lee on the 19th of January, the Washington on the 22d of February. Medals are then awarded to the best debater and the best orator by judges selected by the societies. During the final week a joint public debate is held, a medal being awarded to the winning orator. On the final day an address is delivered by a non-resident orator chosen jointly by the two societies.

THE BRADFORD LAW DEBATING SOCIETY is conducted by the students in the School of Law. The questions for debate are furnished by the professors of law, and are intended to involve the discussion of important legal topics. The debates occur periodically throughout the first term of the scholastic year. Each is attended by at least one of the law professors, who is expected at its close to give his opinion on the merits of the question and of its discussion.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

The university issues annually the following publications:

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE.—Containing information about the institution as a whole, and the register of students enrolled up to the date of its issue, which is usually in January.

THE ENGINEERING CATALOGUE.—Containing special information relating to the School of Engineering.

THE LAW CATALOGUE.—Containing special information relating to the School of Law.

THE FINAL BULLETIN.—Containing a full report of the proceedings during the final week. It is published in August.

The Final Bulletin and the Engineering and Law catalogues are illustrated.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications are issued by the students :

THE SOUTHERN COLLEGIAN.—A monthly magazine, devoted to the development of literary activity among the students.

THE RING TUM PHI.—A weekly paper, devoted to the local interests of the students, and forming a record of passing events, athletic, social, and otherwise.

THE CALYX.—An annual volume, issued usually in June. It is abundantly illustrated, and is intended to present a summary of student life during the current scholastic year.

THE Y. M. C. A. HANDBOOK.—A local guide for new students, containing useful information compiled by the Young Men's Christian Association.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The alumni of the university have an association, the object of which is to keep alive the sentiment of affection for their Alma Mater, and to unite the graduates of successive years by a common tie of fellowship. Its meetings are held during the annual commencement season, when, after the transaction of business, an anniversary oration is delivered by some alumnus chosen by the society. Any organized body of alumni consisting of not less than seven members, having a president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary and an executive committee, and which shall maintain its organization by holding at least one meeting each year, is recognized as a Local Alumni Association. These associations tend to keep up, and give practical shape to the interest felt by the alumni in the well-being of the university. Each such association is authorized to nominate one student each year to a scholarship (p. 38).

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

FACULTY.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., PH. D., LL. D.,
President.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., PH. D., LL. D.,
Professor of Latin.

JAMES WILLIAM KERN, PH. D.,
Associate Professor of Latin.

ADDISON HOGUE,
Professor of Greek.

CHARLES LANGLEY CROW, M. A. PH. D.,
Adjunct Professor of Modern Languages.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., PH. D.,
Professor of English.

JAMES ADDISON QUARLES, D. D., LL. D.,
Professor of Philosophy.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, PH. D.,
Professor of History.

HENRY PARKER WILLIS, PH. D.,
Professor of Economics and Political Science.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A.,
Dean and Professor of Mathematics.

WALTER LECONTE STEVENS, PH. D.,
Professor of Physics.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, PH. D., M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., PH. D.,
Professor of Geology and Biology.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

RICHARD COLLINS LORD, M. A.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

CARY RANDOLPH BLAIN, B. A.,
Assistant in English.

ROBERT FRANKLIN COOPER, B. A.,
Assistant in Greek.

WILLIAM WEBB BAYS, JR.,
Assistant in Modern Languages.

FRANK HANSBROUGH IDEN,
Assistant in Physics.

LEWIS CARLTON PAYNE,
Assistant in Chemistry.

JOHN ENGELHARDT SCOTT,
Instructor in Inorganic Chemistry.

WILLIAM VANCE COLLINS,
Assistant in Biology.

SOLOMON WEINSHANK SCHAEFER,
Assistant in Biology.

JOSEPH CHARLESS MCPHEETERS, B. A.,
Physical Director.

OBJECT AND SCOPE.

The School of Arts is intended to offer to the student an opportunity to secure such general culture as may tend to develop him into an enlightened and useful citizen without preparing him for any special profession. The object is to afford training as symmetrical as possible within the limits of time at his disposal, and with due regard for his native aptitudes; to broaden his views and arouse an intelligent interest in all that is best in modern civilization. Intellectual discipline is sought, not merely through a few channels whose value has been established by centuries of testing, but equally through others that have been opened up by modern scholarship, and whose value has been proved equal to that of any agencies employed in the past.

It is believed that good culture depends more upon the teacher and his methods of arousing voluntary activity in the student than upon the special subject selected for study; but that willingness, steadiness, and definiteness of purpose on the part of the student are indispensable to his success, whatever may be the ability of those to whom he is confided. It is recognized moreover that infinite variety in natural capacity must be expected among those who seek training, but that some guidance must be given in the selection of the means for development of latent powers. The student's aversion for some particular line of study is not necessarily an index of his unfitness for it, but may indicate his special need of it due to imperfect previous training. For immature students entire freedom of election has often been more injurious than beneficial. Opportunity is hence given to elect such subjects as are adapted to each student's native bent, but only under such restrictions as to secure reasonable breadth for the foundation on which his education is to be built.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

The subjects in which examinations are held for entrance into the School of Arts include the following: (1) English; (2) Mathematics; (3) Science; (4) History; (5) French; (6) German; (7) Latin; and for advanced standing (8) Greek.

The selection from this list is determined by the character of the courses of instruction which the student intends to pursue.

Entrance requirements may be satisfied by either—

1. An examination.
2. A certificate from an accredited school.

Except in the case of special students (p. 37) an applicant for admission into any department of the School of Arts must deposit with the secretary of the faculty a certificate, signed by the president, showing that the entrance requirements have been satisfied in—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. One other subject.

The third subject may be selected by the student from the list of entrance electives.

In case the applicant does not elect science, history, French, German, or Greek as a third subject in satisfying entrance requirements, provision is made for his beginning any of these as college studies.

The following statements indicate the amount of preparation expected in the different subjects, including entrance electives:

1. ENGLISH.

The English requirements consist of two parts:

Part I.—English grammar and grammatical analysis, elementary rhetoric, including punctuation, paragraphing, composition, and correction of specimens of bad English.

Part II.—The reading course and course for special study and practice, adopted by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States.

Any student fulfilling the English requirements satisfactorily will be allowed to enter either course 1 (p. 77), or course 5 (p. 79), in English.

The following are the courses assigned for entrance requirements in English in 1904 and 1905:

READING.

Merchant of Venice; Julius Cæsar; De Coverley Papers; Vicar of Wakefield; The Ancient Mariner; Ivanhoe; Carlyle's Essay on Burns; The Princess; The Vision of Sir Launfal; Silas Marner.

STUDY AND PRACTICE.

Macbeth; L'Allegro; Il Penseroso; Lycidas; Comus; Burke's Conciliation with America; Macaulay's Essays on Addison and Milton.

2. MATHEMATICS.

The student has an option between two entrance examinations, regular and advanced.

The regular examination includes algebra to quadratic equations and three books of geometry; or algebra through quadratic equations.

The advanced examination includes the whole of algebra and the whole of geometry.

The applicant who passes the regular examination is admitted to the elementary course, Mathematics 1.

The applicant who passes the advanced examination is excused from the work of the first and second terms of Mathematics 1, and on completion of the work of the third term he receives credit for the whole of the first year's course.

The date of the advanced entrance examination is announced in September by the professor of mathematics.

ENTRANCE ELECTIVES.

1. SCIENCE.

One year's work in physical geography, or physics, or chemistry, or botany. A year's work means five hours each week throughout the scholastic year.

2. HISTORY.

One year's work in history of the United States, or of England, or of Greece and Rome.

3. FRENCH.

One year's work in elementary grammar and composition, and about 200 pages of easy reading. The student then enters course 1 (p. 74) with great advantage, but on its completion he receives only two points, instead of three, if French has been selected for entrance examination.

4. GERMAN.

One year's work in elementary grammar and composition, and about 100 pages of easy reading. The student then enters course 1 (p. 75) with great advantage, but on its completion he receives only two points, instead of three, if German has been selected for entrance examination.

5. LATIN.

An entrance examination is necessary for each student intending to study Latin (see p. 45, § 1), but not for other applicants. The examination covers the following:

A. Latin Grammar, embracing forms, the leading rules of Syntax, and the elements of Prosody.

B. Latin Prose Composition, two years of work.

C. Reading.

These are taken in conjunction, the written exercises being based on the text read, which includes—

1. Cæsar's Gallic War, any three books.

2. Cicero, any four orations.

3. Vergil's *Æneid*, two books.

Equivalent amounts of other authors will be accepted, or other writings of the same authors. A good substitute for one book of Vergil would be 1000 lines of Ovid.

6. GREEK.

No entrance examination is necessary unless the student wishes to enter course 2 in Greek (see p. 72). He will then be expected to possess—

1. A good knowledge of the standard paradigms of Attic prose.

2. Such ability to read simple Attic Greek (Xenophon) as may be obtained by the careful study of 150 pages of prose. The study of Homer in preparation for college work is not desirable.

The student who selects Greek for entrance examination receives a credit of only two, instead of three points (see p. 72) on completion of course 1 in this subject. If he enters course 2 by successful entrance examination no credit is given him for course 1.

CONDITIONED STUDENTS.

If a student succeeds in two of his entrance examinations, but fails in the third, he is permitted to enter on condition that he shall pass this examination successfully before the end of the autumn term. If the failure be in Greek he is permitted to take course 1 in this subject until the removal of the condition.

ADVANCED ENTRANCE.

With the limitations just indicated, a student may enter any advanced course by passing such special examination as may satisfy the professor in charge. Full credit will then be given for all of its prerequisites in the same department.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

GROUP I.

LATIN.

PROFESSOR DENNY.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR KERN.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Daily except Monday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

The class reviews carefully the leading principles of syntax as laid down in the Gildersleeve-Lodge Grammar, and devotes special attention to the force and use of the cases. Weekly exercises in Latin composition, illustrating the principles of syntax, so far as they are studied, are required throughout the year. Latin versification is studied in the second and third terms, and the student is drilled in the practical recitation of the simpler metres. Roman history, literature, and mythology receive proper attention. The authors read are usually Cicero, Ovid, Vergil, Livy, and Sallust. Parallel work in English and Latin is required throughout the year.

COURSE 2—INTERMEDIATE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11. Examination day 6. Value 4.

The authors usually selected are Terence, Cicero, Livy, Seneca, Horace, and the younger Pliny, with selections from various other writers, which are introduced with a view to the attainment of a wider and more accurate knowledge of Roman

literature. The syntax of the language is critically studied. In addition to the general work in Roman history and mythology, special attention is paid to Roman private antiquities. Throughout the year weekly exercises in advanced prose composition are required. Latin versification is studied with special reference to the Horatian metres. The amount of English and Latin parallel reading is slightly greater than that required in course 1.

COURSE 3—ADVANCED.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9. Examination day 9. Value 6.

The authors usually read in this course are Plautus, Catullus, Lucretius, Vergil, Tacitus, Juvenal, and Suetonius. Special emphasis is laid on early and late Latin. The language and style of Plautus and Suetonius are compared with that of Cicero. The study of Latin versification is completed with a careful analysis of the Plautine metres and with frequent practice in the recitation of these metres.

The amount of parallel reading now assigned is much increased. In connection with the study of Catullus, special attention is paid to lyric poetry. Plautus serves as the center of special study of Roman comedy, and Juvenal, of Roman satire. So far as practicable, Roman philosophy is studied in connection with Lucretius. Special parallel work is assigned in the study of Roman art and architecture.

Exercises in advanced prose composition are required weekly; and the student is expected to possess the ability to translate selections from modern English classics into Latin. Peters's "Syntax of the Latin Verb" is made the basis of a comprehensive review of Latin syntax.

The reading courses have two aims: first, to give rigid mental training, which is a gymnastic aim; and second, by the literary study of Latin, to impart culture. The courses in

prose composition, while intended primarily for mental gymnastics, are developed into the study of style, which is an essential element of culture.

Students in all courses should be provided with the following books of reference: Harper's Latin Dictionary, Seyffert's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus, Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, revised by Lodge.

Certificate.—All the courses are required for a certificate.

GREEK.

PROFESSOR HOGUE.

MR. COOPER.

In this department there are four courses, each extending throughout the academic session of nine months. A student may stop the study of Greek at the end of any course and receive credit for what he has done.

In each course there are three distinct lines of work:

1. That assigned for class-work.
2. The Greek parallel, consisting of Greek that has to be read privately in addition to what is assigned for class-work.
3. The English parallel, bearing upon the mythology, history, and literature of Greece. This is usually rated as one-fifth of the value of each term's work. It varies from year to year.

Goodwin's Greek Grammar is used throughout as the basis of the grammatical instruction. It is supplemented by Hogue's Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose, and by oral instruction.

Liddell and Scott's "Intermediate" lexicon is recommended.

The translation of English into Greek is required to a reasonable extent in all courses.

Myer's History of Greece is used as the text-book in history, but is only a small part of the historical reading assigned in the English parallel.

COURSE 1—BEGINNERS'.

Daily except Saturday 3. Examination day 3. Value 3.

No previous knowledge of Greek is required; but many students who have studied Greek a year or more may take this course with profit. The main work is careful and steady drill in the paradigms and in the fundamental principles of syntax.

About 110 pages are read in Moss's Greek Reader and Gleason's Story of Cyrus.

The value, 3, attached to this course is allowed only to those who begin the study here, and is not given to those who enter a higher course in Greek. (See p. 67).

COURSE 2—ELEMENTARY.

Daily except Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 4.

The authors studied are Xenophon, Lysias, and Thucydides. In each of the three terms the class reads about the amount of one book of Xenophon's Anabasis as class-work, and an equal additional amount as parallel.

COURSE 3—INTERMEDIATE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 4.

The authors usually read are Lysias, Thucydides, Isokrates, Plato, and Herodotus. Text-books vary from time to time, and hence are not specified.

In addition to the three hours named, a fourth hour each week will be devoted to drill, review, and sight-reading, the time of meeting to be arranged by the professor to suit the class.

COURSE 4—ADVANCED.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9. Examination day 10. Value 6.

The amount of reading assigned is much increased. The authors studied are Lucian, Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes, Æschylus, Sophokles, and Homer. In this course the main metres are taught.

There is a fourth hour of meeting each week, the time to be arranged by the professor to suit the class.

Certificate.—The satisfactory completion of course 4 is required for a certificate.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR CROW.

MR. BAYS.

Students are admitted to the elementary courses without examination, although some previous knowledge of the language studied is desirable. The university entrance examinations in French and German (see p. 66) do not admit to the advanced courses. A student who selects French or German for university entrance requirements will, on completion of the elementary course in that language, receive a credit of 2, and not 3, points. Examinations for admission to the advanced courses are held on the first Saturday of the session.

Translation from English into the foreign language studied is required at every recitation.

FRENCH.**COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.**

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 3.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Class Work: Frazier and Squair's French Grammar; Guerber's Contes et Légendes, Part 1; Halévy's L'Abbé Constantin; Lamartine's Graziella.

Parallel: Montgomery's Leading Facts of French History; François and Giroud's Simple French; Malot's Sans Famille; Sand's La Mare au Diable; Laboulaye's Contes Bleus; Angier and Sandeau's Le Gendre de M. Poirier; Vigny's Canne de Jonc; Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo.

Dictionary recommended: Bellows or Gasc.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10. Examination day 7. Value 6.

TEXT-BOOKS.**FIRST TERM.**

Class Work: Frazier and Squair's French Grammar; Balzac's Eugénie Grandet.

Parallel: Kastner and Atkin's History of French Literature; France's Sylvestre Bonnard.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Frazier and Squair's French Grammar; Brachet-Toynbee's Historical French Grammar; Coppée and Maupassant's Tales.

Parallel: Rostand's L'Aiglon; Dumas's Monte Cristo.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Brachet-Toynbee's Historical French Grammar; Canfield's French Lyrics.

Parallel: Corneille's *Le Cid*; Racine's *Athalie*; Beaumarchais's *Le Barbier de Séville*; Hugo's *Hernani*.

Dictionary recommended: Spiers and Surrenne.

Certificate.—Both courses are required for a certificate.

GERMAN.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 3.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Class Work: Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar; Guerber's *Märchen und Erzählungen*, Part I; Baumbach's *Nicotiana*; Hauff's *Das Kalte Herz*; Baumbach's *Waldnovellen*; Moser's *Der Bibliothekar*.

Parallel: Baring-Gould's *Story of Germany*; Guerber's *Märchen und Erzählungen*, Part II; Von Hillern's *Höher als die Kirche*; Keller's *Legenden*; Heyse's *Das Mädchen von Treppi*; Benedix's *Der Prozess*; Moser and Heiden's *Köpnickerstrasse*.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9. Examination day 9. Value 6.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Schiller's *Maria Stuart*.

Parallel: Hosmer's *History of German Literature*; Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar; Behagel's Historical German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Goethe's Faust, Part I (Thomas).

Parallel: Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm; Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea, Iphigenie.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Behagel's Historical German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Von Klenze's Deutsche Gedichte.

Parallel: Sudermann's Frau Sorge; Dahn's Kampf um Rom.

Certificate.—Both courses are required for a certificate.

SPANISH.**COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.**

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 3.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Class Work: Loiseaux's Elementary Spanish Grammar; Ramsey's Elementary Spanish Reader; Galdos's Electra; Caballero's La Familia de Alvareda.

Parallel: Parts of Ramsey not read in class; Carter and Malloy's Cuentos Castellanos; Los Herreros's La Independencia; Alarcon's El Capitán Veneno; Galdos's Marianela.

No certificate is given in Spanish.

GROUP II.

ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR CURRELL.

MR. BLAIN.

Six courses are offered: one in fundamental principles, three in Literature, and two in English Language. Courses 3 and 4 are given in alternate years.

COURSE 1—RHETORIC AND LITERATURE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 3.

1. Composition—Rhetoric. Terms 1-2.
2. Orthoëpy. Term 1.
3. General survey of English and American literature, partly class-work, partly parallel reading, twice a week. Terms 2-3.
4. Weekly abstracts of selected English and American classics. Terms 1-3.
5. Critical study of selected prose and poetry. Class work. Terms 1-3.
6. Theme-writing. Term 1, daily; terms 2-3, weekly.
7. Synonyms and word-study. Term 1.

This course is required for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

COURSE 2—LITERATURE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10. Examination day 7. Value 4.

1. Advanced theme-writing. Terms 1-3.
2. Advanced Rhetoric. Term 1.

3. Studies in prose style—Description, Narration, and the Novel. Terms 2-3.

4. Studies in Argumentation, Criticism, and Exposition. Term 1.

5. Weekly parallel work in selected prose classics. Terms 1-3.

6. Special study of Authors or Epochs. Terms 1-3.

This course is devoted exclusively to the study of prose, the authors studied varying from year to year. It is open only to those students who have completed course 1, or who have passed a satisfactory examination on its substantial equivalent.

COURSE 3—LITERATURE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

The whole session in this course is devoted to the Drama. For 1903-4 it embraces:

1. Outline History of the Drama.
2. Fundamental Principles.
3. Shakspeare's Predecessors.
4. Shakspeare.
5. The Later English Drama.

No student is allowed to take this course unless he has completed course 1.

COURSE 4—LITERATURE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

The whole session in this course is devoted to Poetry. For 1904-5 a course in Epic and Lyric Poetry is offered. It will embrace:

1. Poetics.
2. A historical review of English Poetry.

3. The Great Epic: Milton and Dante.
4. The Minor Epic.
5. Lyric Poetry, with a special study of the sonnet.
6. Special study of Authors or Epochs.

No student is allowed to take this course unless he has completed course 1.

COURSE 5—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, II. Examination day 6. Value 3.

This course is open to all students who have passed the entrance examinations (see p. 65).

Courses 5 and 6 are devoted largely to the historical study of the language. Old English is begun in the first term of course 5, and is continued throughout the whole session, but mainly as parallel reading during the second and third terms. Middle English is the chief study during the second term, Etymology and the History of the Language during the third.

Course offered in 1904-5.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Smith's Old English Grammar and Reader (Prose).

Parallel: Cook's First Book in Old English, and Bright's Luke.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: The poetry in Smith's Reader, Sweet's First Middle English Primer, Chaucer's Prologue to Canterbury Tales and Parliament of Fowls.

Parallel: Harrison - Baskerville's Anglo - Saxon Reader, abstracts of Six Tales of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and of House of Fame and Legend of Good Women.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Emerson's History of the English Language, Studies in Etymology; Chaucer.

Parallel: Wyatt's Anglo-Saxon Reader.

COURSE 6—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Monday and Wednesday, II. Examination day 5. Value 4.

The historical study of the language is continued and the elements of Teutonic Philology are given. A piece of special work in Old or Middle English is assigned to each student in this course. To the best piece the Early English Text Society's prize is awarded.

Course offered in 1904-5.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Wyatt's Beowulf (about 1,000 lines), Studies in Teutonic Etymology.

Parallel: Beowulf (about 1,000 lines), Skeat's Etymology (Part I), Sweet's Reader (selections).

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Paul's Principles of Language, Skeat's Piers Plowman.

Parallel: Remainder of Beowulf, Skeat's Etymology, Part II.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Morris and Skeat's Specimens of English, Part III.

Parallel: Morris and Skeat's Specimens, Part II. Thesis on some topic in Old or Middle English.

Certificate.—On the successful completion of four of these six courses, including course 5, a certificate is conferred.

PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR QUARLES.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY PSYCHOLOGY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 1½.

First Term.

Text-Book: Davis's Elements of Psychology.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 1½.

Second Term.

Text-Book.—Hamilton's Metaphysics. (Bowen.)

COURSE 3—LOGIC.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12. Examination day 4. Value 1.

Third Term.

Text-Book.—Davis's Deductive and Inductive Texts.

COURSE 4—COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12. Examination day 3. Value 1.

First Term.

Text-Book.—Clarke's Ten Great Religions.

COURSE 5—APOLOGETICS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12. Examination day 3. Value 1.

Second Term.

Text-Book.—Bruce's Apologetics.

COURSE 6—ETHICS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12. Examination day 3. Value 2.

Third Term.

Text-Book.—Smyth's Christian Ethics.

COURSE 7—EPISTEMOLOGY.

Daily except Monday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 2.

First Term.

Text-Book.—Bowne's Theory of Thought and Knowledge.

COURSE 8—ONTOLOGY.

Daily except Monday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 2.

Second Term.

Text-Book.—Bowne's Metaphysics.

COURSE 9—HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Daily except Monday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 2.

Third Term.

Text-Book.—Weber's History of Philosophy.

Psychology, as the basis of the other courses, should be studied first.

Courses 4, 5, and 6 are especially valuable to students for the ministry and those interested in religion.

Lectures with abstracts and text-books are used. Examinations are written.

The Young scholarship is awarded in this department.

Philosophy should be pursued late in the student's period of study.

Certificate.—All of the courses are required for a certificate.

HISTORY.**PROFESSOR LATANÉ.****COURSE 1—GENERAL HISTORY.****Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12. Examination day 3. Value 3.**

This is an introductory course designed to give a knowledge of the essential facts and principles of history. It aims to trace the general course of civilization from its beginnings in the Euphrates valley and in Egypt down to our own times. Instruction is based on text-books, supplemented by informal lectures, discussions, outlines and oral reports on assigned topics.

COURSE 2—BIBLE HISTORY.**Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1. Examination day 1. Value 3.**

This course embraces an elementary study of the several books of the Bible, their date, authorship, historical setting, literary form and ethical teaching. The method employed is, however, mainly historical, special attention being paid to those books that deal with the history of the Hebrews, the influence of the prophets, the life of Christ, and the labors of St. Paul.

COURSE 3—MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY, from the Reformation to the French Revolution.**Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.****(Offered for 1905-1906.)**

This course, which alternates with course 4, offers a critical study of the Reformation, the religious wars, the rise of Russia and Prussia, and the eighteenth century struggle for colonial empire.

COURSE 4—MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY, from the French Revolution to the present day.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 4.

(Offered for 1904-1905.)

This course, which alternates with course 3, covers the French Revolution and the more important social and political movements of the nineteenth century. Special attention is given to international relations and to recent phases of colonial development.

For courses 3 and 4 course 1 is a prerequisite.

COURSE 5—AMERICAN HISTORY.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9. Examination day 10. Value 4.

Students are advised to take course 1 before entering upon this course.

The leading topics will be: the discovery of America, Spanish, French and English colonization, the economic, social and political development of the English colonies, the struggle with the French, the causes of the Revolution, the formation of the Union, the rise and growth of parties, the new democracy, westward expansion and the slavery conflict, the Civil War, reconstruction, and expansion. Students are expected to become familiar with the more important sources and documents of American history. This end is accomplished through the assignment of individual topics requiring the consultation of authorities and documents.

COURSE 6—CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

Value 2.

For the benefit of such advanced students as may wish to acquire a more intimate knowledge of the documentary sources.

and literature of American history than is possible in a large class a conference will be organized to meet once a week, at which papers, prepared by members of the conference, involving the methods of original research, will be read and discussed. The work of the conference will be devoted each year to some special period or phase of American history.

Certificate.—On the completion of courses to the value of fourteen points, including American History, a certificate is conferred.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR WILLIS.

ECONOMICS.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 3.

First Term.—Principles of Political Economy.

Text-Book: Bullock's Introduction to the Study of Economics.

Occasional readings in the works of Mill, Cairnes, Marshall, and others.

Second Term.—Problems of Labor and Capital.

Hand Books.—Webb's Industrial Democracy.

Hobson's Evolution of Modern Capitalism.

Jenks's Trust Problem.

Other assigned readings.

Third Term.—The State in Relation to Industry.

Hand Books.—Daniels's Public Finance.

Bemis's Municipal Monopolies.

COURSE 2—ADVANCED ECONOMICS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, II. Examination day 6. Value 4.

The work of this course is devoted to the investigation of special economic problems. Text-books are sparingly used, the class hours being devoted to reports prepared in the library by members of the class and to lectures by the instructor. Work for the session of 1903-1904 is outlined as follows:

First Term.—Financial History of the United States.

Guide: Dewey's Financial History of the United States.

Second Term.—Commercial Geography and Foreign Trade.

Guide: Adams's Commercial Geography.

Third Term.—Problems of Modern Finance and Business.

Lectures and readings.

COURSE 3—HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT.

Hour to be determined. Value 3.

A seminar course supplementing the work of course 1. One meeting each week.

COURSE 4—ADVANCED THEORY.

Hour to be determined. Value 3.

A seminar in recent theory, including Mathematical Economics.

Certificate.—A certificate in Economics will be awarded to a student who completes courses 1 and 2.

Courses 3 and 4 are intended for candidates for the M. A. degree, and not available for the B. A. degree.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY POLITICS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 3.

First Term.—Government in the United States.

Text-Book.—Hart's Actual Government.

Second Term.—Comparative Politics.

Guide: Lowell's Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.

Macy's English Constitution.

Third Term.—Foreign Relations and Colonial Government (or Municipal Government.)

Lectures and Library readings.

COURSE 2—SOCIOLOGY AND ADVANCED POLITICS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 4.

The advanced course in Political Science is conducted along lines similar to those pursued in advanced Economics. It may be practical investigation if students prefer. In this case the topics covered will be: (1) American Diplomacy; (2) Colonial Policy.

Otherwise the course will be arranged as follows:

First Term.—Theoretical and Practical Sociology.

Guides: Giddings's Elements of Sociology.

Wright's Practical Sociology.

Second Term.—History and Theory of the State.

Guides: Willoughby's Nature of the State.

Sidgwick's Elements of Politics.

Pollock's First Book of Jurisprudence.

Lectures.

Third Term.—Limits of State Activity.

Lectures and Readings on Socialism.

COURSE 3—ORAL DEBATES.

Mondays at 8 P. M. Value 3.

This course is intended to train students in the art of debating questions relating to economics and politics. The class is usually limited to 24 members.

Intercollegiate debating is supervised by the professors of English and of Economics and Political Science.

Certificate.—A certificate in Political Science is awarded on completion of courses 1 and 2.

Resources.—Instruction in Economics and Political Science is supported by the Wilson Memorial Fund of \$100,000, a foundation created in memory of President William L. Wilson. The income of this fund is devoted to the maintenance and development of the department. A special library of economics and political science has been established and is directly accessible to students. It occupies one of a separate suite of rooms fitted for the department, and its use is subject to no restrictions.

GROUP III.

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR NELSON.

MR. LORD.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Daily except Monday, 9. Examination day 9. Value 4.

Algebra is completed in the first term, beginning with quadratic equations.

Text-Book.—Wells's College Algebra.

In the second term Geometry is completed, beginning with the fourth book.

Text-Book.—Wells's Plane and Solid Geometry. Revised edition.

The third term is devoted to the study of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

Text-Book.—Wells's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

COURSE 2—INTERMEDIATE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1. Examination day 1. Value 5.

Analytic Geometry is studied during the first and second terms.

Text-Book.—Nichols's Analytic Geometry.

The third term is devoted to the elementary study of Calculus.

Text-Book.—Taylor's Calculus. New edition.

COURSE 3—ADVANCED.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 5.

This class takes a more extended course in Calculus, and studies Quaternions.

Text-Book.—Byerly's two volumes on Calculus, and Hardy's Quaternions.

Occasional lectures are given by the professor, and original exercises are required in all the courses.

Students who enter the first year's course deficient in Geometry will have the first term in which to prepare by study under a tutor, so as to begin this subject with the class in the second term.

Certificate.—All of the courses are required for a certificate.

PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR STEVENS.

MR. IDEN.

COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12, and one laboratory exercise each week. Examination day 3. Value 4.

The elements of mechanics, sound, heat, electricity and light.

This course is open to first year students and is adapted to the needs of candidates for the B. A. degree. The laboratory work is an integral part.

Prerequisites.—The student is expected to have a working knowledge of elementary algebra and geometry, and especially of English composition. He should provide himself with such

drawing instruments as are necessary for the accurate construction of simple geometric diagrams.

Text-Books.—Lecture Notes.

Carhart and Chute's *Physics*.

COURSE 2—INTERMEDIATE.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12, and two laboratory exercises each week. Examination day 8. Value 5.

A more thorough treatment of subjects begun in course 1, especially heat, electricity and light.

Prerequisites.—Course 1, Mathematics 1, and Mathematics 2 completed or studied at the same time. It is greatly to the student's advantage to have completed Mathematics 2.

To an applicant who has studied elementary physics elsewhere admission on probation may be granted without examination if he takes course 1 additionally until his fitness for course 2 is demonstrated.

Text-Books.—Lecture Notes.

Carhart's *University Physics*.

Nichols and Franklin's *Electricity*.

COURSE 3—ADVANCED.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10. Examination day 7. Value 4.

A course in mechanics and astronomy, intended for B. S. candidates but open equally to B. A. candidates.

Prerequisites.—Course 2, Mathematics 2, and Mathematics 3 completed or studied at the same time.

Students who have completed Mathematics 3 may take courses 2 and 3 together.

It is not permitted to take course 3 unless course 2 has been completed or is studied at the same time.

Text-Books.—Lecture Notes.

Wright's Mechanics.

Young's Manual of Astronomy.

COURSE 4—ADVANCED LABORATORY.

Value 2.

Two exercises each week, intended to accompany course 3. They relate chiefly to electricity and light but are of a more advanced character than the exercises given in course 2.

Thesis work in physics may be substituted for a part of the series of exercises in this course.

Prerequisites.—The same as for course 3.

Laboratory Fee.—Each laboratory student is required to pay an annual fee of \$5 to cover the cost of electric current, gas, chemicals, and other materials consumed. Damage to apparatus, if serious in character, is additionally charged at cost.

Certificate.—The completion of all the courses is required for a certificate.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The present physical laboratory is in the main university building. A new laboratory, now in process of construction, will be devoted to the needs of the departments of engineering and physics. It will be known as Engineering Hall, and will be ready for use before the opening of the session in September, 1904.

In this building the entire second floor and parts of the first and third floors will be fitted up for instruction in physics.

On the ground floor will be an electrical laboratory room, furnished with stone piers and slabs for the support of apparatus requiring great firmness.

On the second floor will be the office, physical lecture room, lecture apparatus room, storage battery room, two rooms for advanced special laboratory work, and a general junior laboratory room 30x50 feet in floor area.

On the third floor will be a suite of three optical rooms, and two rooms composing a photographic laboratory.

The entire building is to be supplied with the usual conveniences for laboratory work, such as water, steam, illuminating gas, and electric current. A vertical shaft, 45 feet in height, serves partly for an elevator and partly for experimental purposes.

As fast as means may permit additions will be made to the present instrumental equipment. This includes a good supply of apparatus for lecture illustration and for practice work in physical measurement. Much of this is well suited for use in investigation, and is so used.

Within a few yards of the new laboratory is the power house containing the equipment of the college mechanic, the steam heating plant, gasolene generating plant, steam engine, gas engine and direct current dynamo machine. This furnishes electric current not only for the periodic charging of the storage battery but, when necessary, for illumination of the various university buildings. Alternating current for this purpose is additionally secured at will during evening hours from the street.

For the convenience of students the physical laboratory is kept open each week day throughout the session. It is not open to students during vacations.

CHEMISTRY.**PROFESSOR HOWE.****MR. PAYNE.****MR. SCOTT.****FIRST YEAR.****COURSE 1—GENERAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.**

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11; three hours laboratory on Friday. Examination day 6. Value 3.

Text - Books.—Venable and Howe: General Chemistry according to the Periodic Law. Jones: Principles of Inorganic Chemistry. Venable: Short History of Chemistry.

SECOND YEAR.**COURSE 2—QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.**

Fifteen hours laboratory work weekly for the first half year. Value 3.

Text-Books.—Harris: Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. Bloxam: Chemistry.

COURSE 3—ELEMENTARY QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Fifteen hours laboratory work weekly for the second half year. Value 3.

Text-Book.—Talbot: Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

COURSE 4—ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, I, and eight hours laboratory weekly.
Examination day I. Value 2.

Text-Books.—Noyes: Organic Chemistry. Noyes: Organic Chemistry for the Laboratory.

COURSE 10—APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, II. Examination day 5. Value I.

Text-Book.—Thorp: Industrial Chemistry.

COURSE 11—INORGANIC CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.

Fifteen hours laboratory weekly. Value 2.

Text-Book.—Blochmann: Inorganic Chemical Preparations.

COURSE 12—CHEMISTRY OF ENGINEERING.

Fifteen hours laboratory weekly. Value 2.

Text-Book.—Lord: Metallurgical Analysis.

SECOND TERM.

COURSE 5—CHEMISTRY OF FOODS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, I. Value I. Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value I. Examination day I. Total value 2.

COURSE 8—METALLURGY.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday II. Examination day 5. Value I.

COURSE 9—ASSAYING.

Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value I.

Text-Book.—Lodge: Notes on Assaying.

THIRD TERM.**COURSE 6.—CHEMISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.**

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, I. Value I. Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value I. Examination day I. Total value 2.

COURSE 7.—PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

Monday Wednesday, Friday, II, and ten hours laboratory weekly. Examination day 5. Value 2.

COURSE 13.—DETERMINATIVE MINERALOGY.

Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value I.

Text-Book.—Brush: Determinative Mineralogy.

All courses of the third year are open to students who have completed course 1, except 7 (courses 2 and 4 required), 9 (3 and 8 required, but 8 may be taken the same term), 12 (3 required) and 13 (course 2 and Geology 1 required). For the laboratory work of courses 5 and 6, courses 3 and 4 are required.

Only a portion of the courses will be given in any one year. For the session of 1903-1904 courses 1 to 7, and 12 are given; for the session of 1904-1905 courses 1 to 3, and 8 to 13 are offered.

Fees.—A laboratory fee for chemicals, gas, water, etc., is charged as follows: courses 2 and 3, \$7.50 each; courses 1, 4, 11 and 12, \$5 each; courses 5, 6, 7 and 13, \$2.50 each; course 9, \$10.

Breakage and actual damage to apparatus are charged at cost, but this should not amount to more than two dollars for a single course.

Certificate.—For a certificate, fourteen points are required, including courses 1, 2, and 3, and a thesis. For the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry, eighteen points and a thesis are required from this department.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

This building, of stone and brick, is in the rear of the main university building, and was erected in 1892. The main floor is high studded and open to the roof, giving good ventilation. The laboratory is well equipped with the usual conveniences for work in qualitative and quantitative analysis, being supplied with water under high pressure, with steam, and with electricity for both illuminating and electrolytic purposes. The assay laboratory is in the basement, which also contains the machine shop and forge.

The chemical library is in this building, and is open to students of the department of chemistry at all hours.

The chemical lecture room is in the main university building adjoining the present physical laboratory. Connected with it are a laboratory for special students and a photographic room.

GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

MR. COLLINS.

MR. SCHAEFER.

GEOLOGY.**COURSE 1—ELEMENTARY.**

Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9. Examination day 9. Value 3.

Dynamical, Structural and Historical Geology.

The varying topography and geologic structure of the surrounding country, and the numerous formations represented, offer excellent opportunities for field work in geology.

Excursions are taken from time to time to illustrate the topics studied.

COURSE 2.—ADVANCED.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 9. Examination day 10. Value 4.

This includes a fuller discussion of the principles of geology, and a more extensive study of minerals, rocks, fossils, and ores.

Two additional hours are required weekly during the periods of practical work.

Certificate.—A certificate in Geology is given upon satisfactory completion of courses 1 and 2.

BIOLOGY.**COURSE 1.—PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.**

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11. Examination day 5. Value 3.

The structure and activities of the human body and the general laws of health.

COURSE 2.—GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1. Examination day 2. Value 3.

An introduction to the study of the structure and properties of living things, with illustrations taken from both plants and animals. Systematic Botany is studied during the spring term.

During the greater part of the session the course will consist of four hours of laboratory work and one hour of recitation weekly.

COURSE 3.—PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

Six hours laboratory weekly. Value 3.

Technique of the microscope; elements of vegetable and animal histology and morphology.

Laboratory Fee.—Each laboratory student is required to pay an annual fee of \$5 to cover the cost of materials consumed.

Certificate.—A certificate in Biology is given upon satisfactory completion of courses 1, 2 and 3.

THE LABORATORY OF GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

The department is equipped with a library, microscopes, an optical lantern, and other apparatus. It is well illustrated by the Lewis Brooks museum, the gift of a generous friend of the university and of science, the late Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, N. Y.

The museum comprises four distinct cabinets:

1. The **zoological**, presenting, in stuffed and dried specimens and mounted skeletons, representatives of the principal divisions of the animal kingdom.

2. The **mineralogical** and **lithological**, containing an extensive assortment of minerals from various parts of our land and foreign countries, and specimens of many varieties of rock used for building and ornamental purposes.

3. The **geological**, embracing an extensive collection of fossil animals and plants belonging to the fauna and flora of each geological age.

4. The **botanical**, embracing Dr. Muench's European herbarium of 5,000 specimens, mounted, in walnut cases; Dr. Noerdlinger's collection of 700 sections of various kinds of wood, with a description of each; a portfolio of American trees; and numerous models of flowers and botanical charts.

In addition the following special collections are included, chiefly for the use of students engaged in laboratory work:

1. The John S. F. Batchen collection of building and ornamental stones.

2. The W. H. Ruffner collection of rocks illustrating the lithology of Virginia.

3. The Educational Series of Rocks presented by the United States Geological Survey.

4. The study collection of minerals, rocks and fossils, which are in drawers in the geological laboratory.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

MR. MCPHEETERS.

The university places its physical instruction on an academic plane. In the courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Arts, one point each year for two years may be obtained by regular and systematic exercises of a prescribed nature in the gymnasium. During good weather regular out-door exercise, such as football, baseball, rowing, and tennis, may be substituted for the gymnasium work.

GYMNASTICS.

Each applicant for a point is required to submit himself to a thorough physical examination by the director. This includes a determination of the strength of the principal muscles and muscle groups of the body, and of the condition of the lungs and heart, with accurate measurements of the student's physical proportions. In those instances where the result of examination indicates a need for special work, individual exercises, of such nature as to meet the requirements of the case, are prescribed by the director.

A graduated course of exercises is arranged, beginning with drill work of a light and simple kind, and steadily progressing to movements and manœuvres of a more arduous and complex nature.

During the winter those fitted by previous training are given work in heavy gymnastics on the horizontal, vaulting and parallel bars, vaulting horse, flying rings, and in mat work, leaping and tumbling.

The gymnasium has a large exercise hall, supplied with dumb-bells, clubs, chest weights, etc., and is well suited for

drill purposes. In addition it is equipped with the apparatus necessary for heavier work, such as horizontal, vaulting, and parallel bars, flying and traveling rings, ladders, horse, and striking bags. Opening into the main hall is the dressing room, which is well supplied with lockers, and provided with facilities for hot and cold baths.

The gymnasium is open from three to seven o'clock in the afternoon of each week day.

ATHLETICS.

An athletic field has been provided by extensive grading within the limits of the college grounds. It is situated about three hundred yards from the gymnasium. Adjoining the main field is a smaller one laid off into seven tennis courts.

The athletic association, organized by the students with the approval of the faculty, takes charge of general outdoor athletics, and such sports as baseball, football and rowing. The general management of the association is by the athletic committee of five, of whom two are elected by the students, one by the alumni association, the two other members being the physical director and the chairman of the faculty committee on physical culture. Under the athletic association there are two boat clubs, the "Harry Lee," and the "Albert Sidney," whose annual regatta is one of the features of commencement week.

The association is a member of the Virginia State Athletic Association, in which it is provided that the amateur rule shall be strictly enforced. A player must be a regularly matriculated student, taking a minimum of five hours of class-work each week. He cannot play in the state association more than four years.

In addition to the athletic fields, a student finds in the sur-

rounding Lexington University routes for walks and bicycle rides, and being near water the town is situated, affords an excellent medium for fishing, skating and swimming.

Near the grounds of the university are the links of the Lexington Golf Club, which are available for the use of students complying with the regulations of the club.

The following regulations, governing athletics, have been adopted by the faculty:

1. The faculty committee on physical culture is entrusted with the general oversight of foot and track athletics, boat races and other competitive sports, and is charged with the management of the gymnasium and tennis courts, boats and water case.

2. No one shall be a member of any university athletic team, or take part in any intercollegiate contest, who is not at the time of such contest a regularly matriculated student and capable under the university rule.

3. No student will be permitted to play upon the university football or basketball team, or row in the annual regatta, except after examination by the physical director, and with the approval of the faculty committee on physical culture.

4. Leave of absence may be granted by the president to the football and basketball teams for the purpose of playing intercollegiate match games, such leave of absence not to exceed six days in the season in the case of either team.

5. No game shall be hastily arranged, in Lexington or elsewhere, without the approval of the president.

6. An athletic team will not be permitted to leave Lexington to play a match game, except on the following conditions:

(a) Every outstanding obligation of the athletic association must have been already paid.

(b) There must be in the treasury of the association to the credit of the team an amount of available cash sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the trip to be made, as estimated by the president. Any amount guaranteed by a competing team, or by other responsible parties, may be regarded as available cash.

7. Permission will not be given students to accompany athletic teams except on holidays, and even then only at the discretion of the president.

8. Any member of an athletic team who is reported for neglect of his studies, or failure to attend his lectures, will be required by the faculty to sever his connection with such team.

9. Athletic teams shall not have contests elsewhere than upon the university grounds with any teams except from other institutions of learning.

10. Experts for the purpose of instruction may be employed on the university grounds, but only with the written permission of the president.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

FACULTY.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., PH. D., LL. D.,
President.

DAVID CARLISLE HUMPHREYS, C. E.,
Dean, and Professor of Civil Engineering.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A.,
Professor of Mathematics.

WALTER LeCONTE STEVENS, PH. D.,
Professor of Physics.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, PH. D., M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., PH. D.,
Professor of Geology.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., PH. D.,
Professor of English.

CHARLES LANGLEY CROW, M. A., PH. D.,
Adjunct Professor of Modern Languages.

ASSISTANTS.

RICHARD COLLINS LORD, M. A.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

ROBERT EDWARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant in Drawing and Field work.

FRANK HANSBROUGH IDEN,
Assistant in the Physical Laboratory.

LEWIS CARLTON PAYNE,
Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory.

WILLIAM VANCE COLLINS,
Assistant in the Geological Laboratory..

JOHN ENGELHARDT SOOTT,
Instructor in Inorganic Chemistry.

CARY RANDOLPH BLAIN, B. A.,
Assistant in English.

WILLIAM WEBB BAYS JR.,
Assistant in Modern Languages.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

The School of Engineering was established in 1866, by General Robert E. Lee. He had been superintendent of the military academy at West Point and a member of the engineer corps of the United States army. This experience had fitted him specially for the task, and to every detail he gave his personal attention.

In organizing the school General Lee received efficient aid from Colonel William Allan, who had been chief ordnance officer in the second corps of the army of Northern Virginia. Colonel Allan was the first professor of applied mathematics. The high standard established by him was maintained by his successor, General G. W. C. Lee, who had been a member of the engineer corps in the United States army, and who succeeded his father as president of the university.

AIM AND SCOPE.

The aim of this school is to give thorough training in the elements of those departments of science which constitute the foundation of the profession of engineering in its various branches. At the same time, in virtue of its organic connection with the School of Arts, the training given is distinctly broad and liberal.

With this end in view the student receives such instruction as will enable him to read any ordinary technical book or journal. He is trained in the mathematical and experimental investigation of physical, chemical and engineering problems, and in making structural and topographical drawings. He becomes familiar with the theory and manipulation of the instruments ordinarily used by engineers in field and office. The instruction received through text-books and lectures is supplemented by original structural designing, by field practice in surveying, and by experimental work in the physical, chemical and engineering laboratories.

Students who complete either of the groups of courses offered in this school will have the training requisite to fit them for such positions as are usually allotted to young engineers. They will at the same time secure a foundation in theory broad enough to enter upon the study and practice of engineering in any of its branches.

The mutually related courses of study offered are suited to the needs, not only of those intending to pursue the profession of engineering, but of others who expect to take part in the construction of buildings, in the management of machinery, or generally in the industrial development of the country.

ENGINEERING HALL.

A new building, the gift of a friend of Washington and Lee University, is now in process of construction for the joint use of the departments of engineering and physics. It will be ready for use at the opening of the new session in September, 1904.

Engineering Hall will be a handsome three story building, substantially constructed in brick with stone trimmings. Its length is one hundred feet and its average width fifty-six feet. The style is colonial, in keeping with the architecture of the main university building. The situation is near to the university library on one side and to the power house on another side. Fronting toward the northwest, it faces a valley drained by a stream which it is proposed to utilize in future as a water power in connection with the work of instruction in engineering.

The first floor contains the office, library, lecture room, instrument room, and general laboratory (50x30) of the department of engineering, and an electrical laboratory room (18x30) fitted with piers and stone shelves for the use of students in physics and a toilet room.

The second floor will be equipped exclusively for the department of physics. It will contain the professor's office, lecture room and lecture apparatus room, a general laboratory room for junior students, of the same size as the engineering laboratory below, a storage battery room and general store room, and two rooms for special work by senior students.

The third floor will contain three rooms over the physical lecture room at the southwest corner, which will be fitted up for work in optics. The remainder of this floor will be fitted up for drawing, comprising a large room (50x30) for structural and topographical drawing, a smaller room (18x30) for

art and free hand drawing, a private drawing room for the instructor, a blue print and photographic room, a photographic dark room, and a toilet room.

In addition to the main stairway an elevator is provided for the vertical transfer of heavy apparatus. Part of the elevator shaft is to be used for suspension of long pendulums, experiments in elasticity, air-resistance, etc.

The entire building is to be supplied with modern furniture of the best type and the usual conveniences for laboratory work, such as water, steam, illuminating gas and electric current. The lecture rooms and optical rooms will be arranged for complete darkening at a moment's notice in connection with the use of projecting apparatus or spectroscopic work.

As fast as means may permit additions will be made to the present instrumental equipment in both engineering and physics.

Within a few yards of Engineering Hall is the power house. This contains the steam heating plant which supplies heat to the library building, and the present chemical laboratory. It will also supply Engineering Hall. It contains additionally a steam engine, gasolene generator, gas engine, and direct current dynamo machine. This last furnishes electric current not only for the periodic charging of the storage battery but, when necessary, for illumination of the various university buildings. Alternating current for illumination is additionally secured at will during evening hours from the street.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

The entrance requirements are the same as those for admission to the School of Arts. The student's preparation in English, and especially in mathematics, is of fundamental importance.

Entrance requirements may be satisfied by either.

1. An examination.
2. A certificate from an accredited preparatory school.

The applicant is required to deposit with the secretary of the faculty a certificate, signed by the president, showing that the entrance requirements have been satisfied in—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. One other subject from a selected list of entrance electives.

For details on this subject see pp. 65-66.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Students who may have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts elsewhere in a college approved by the faculty, will be given credit for all literary requirements, such as English, French, and German, but not in scientific subjects without special examination, as provided below.

EXAMINATION FOR ADVANCED ADMISSION.

A student who has done elsewhere the work covered by any course in this institution, except courses in which department certificates are given, may be allowed a special examination covering substantially the work done in the course selected. If this examination is passed it will entitle him to the points allotted to this course, and will secure his admission to the next higher course in the same department. These examinations will be held at the opening of the session in September.

While the regular period of study in engineering is four years, vigorous and capable students who are well enough advanced in mathematics to enter course 2 in this subject, and who can enter an advanced course in modern languages, may

obtain the degree in engineering in three years. Such students should be well grounded in English, and should have had some previous training in physics and chemistry.

The degree of Bachelor of Science may be taken in two years by a Bachelor of Arts from another institution who is prepared to enter with still more advanced standing in accordance with the provision set forth for special examinations.

EXPENSES.

The following is an estimate of the most important necessary expenses for the annual session of thirty-eight weeks :

	LOW	AVERAGE	LIBERAL
Fees	80	80	80
Board	90	150	190
Books	15	20	30
	\$185	\$250	\$300

An outfit of drawing instruments, costing from \$5 to \$10 according to quality, is an initial outlay. With ordinary care it will last a life time.

An annual laboratory fee of \$5 is required of all students in physics and in geology. The laboratory fee in chemistry varies from \$2.50 to \$10 for each term, according to the course selected.

A contingent fee of \$5 is required of each student on entrance, to cover any damages to university property for which students may be responsible. This deposit, or any unexpended part of it, is refunded on the final day of the session, provided the student has not previously left the university without permission.

The student's needs for clothing, travel, and incidentals can be estimated by himself.

Board usually includes room, food, servant's attendance, fuel and lights, but not laundry.

In Lexington the price of board varies from \$13 to \$22 per month, the assumption being that two students occupy a room together. In the country within two miles accomodation may be had for as little as \$10 per month.

It is expected that board bills will be settled monthly.

All fees must be paid in advance, cheques being made payable to "Treasurer, Washington and Lee University."

VALUATION OF WORK.

For convenience in stating the requirements for degrees, the work of each annual course in each subject of instruction has an assigned numerical value expressed by a definite number of "points." (See pp. 42-47).

COURSES AND DEGREES.

While the fundamental studies are the same for all students of engineering, options are allowed, especially in the last two years, so that a student may specialize in the direction of some particular field of applied science, such as civil engineering, or mining engineering or chemistry. By taking the course in electrotechnics he will receive training specially directed toward electrical engineering.

The degree awarded on the successful completion of any allowable group of courses is that of Bachelor of Science.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

The requirements for this degree are

1. A certificate in at least one department.
2. A graduating thesis.

3. Passes in enough courses to amount in value to 66 points.

The distribution of values in points is indicated as follows:

Mathematics	9
Civil Engineering	12
Physics	9
Chemistry	3
Geology	3
English	3
Modern Languages	6
Optional	21

—
66

Of the 21 optional points 12 must be selected from departments in the School of Engineering, while the remaining 9 may be selected from any departments in the School of Arts or School of Engineering.

The graduating thesis must be submitted to the head of a department from which the student obtains a certificate.

A student who wishes to take both the degree of Bachelor of Arts and that of Bachelor of Science must fulfill the conditions of each separately and pass in enough courses to win 90 points.

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, in Mining Engineering, or in Chemistry is given, according to the group of courses selected by the student.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

The following synopsis shows the courses, days and hours of meeting, examination days, and value in points for each course.

Days of the week are indicated by their initial letters. DxM means "Daily except Monday"; DxS, "Daily except Saturday."

SYNOPSIS FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FOR STUDENTS TAKING THE REGULAR COURSE.

	SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUB	EXAM.	VALUE
FIRST YEAR	Mathematics.....	1	DxM	9	9	4
	Engineering	1	M W F	10	7	3
	Chemistry.....	1	T T S	11	6	3
	English.....	1	T T S	1	2	3
						13
SECOND YEAR	Mathematics.....	2	M W F	1	1	5
	Engineering.....	2	T T S	9	10	3
	Physics.....	1	M W F	12	3	4
	*French.....	1	T T S	1	2	3
						15
THIRD YEAR	Mathematics.....	3	T T S	10	8	5
	Engineering.....	3	DxS	1	2	6
	Physics.....	2	T T S	12	4	5
	Geology.....	1	M W F	9	9	3
						19
FOURTH YEAR	Engineering	4	DxS	12	4	6
	Physics.....	3	M W F	10	7	4
	*Physics.....	4	Lab.	—	—	2
	*Geology.....	2	T T S	9	10	4
	*German.....	1	M W F	11	5	3
	*Chemistry.....	2 and 3	Lab.	—	—	(6)
						19

Total.....66

Courses marked with an asterisk (*) are optional to the extent permitted by the general requirements for graduation. Courses whose values are in parentheses () are not summed up in the 66 required points, but students who find time are urged to take them.

SYNOPSIS FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING.**FOR STUDENTS ENTERING WITH ADVANCED STANDING.**

	SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOOR	EXAM.	VALUE
FIRST YEAR	Mathematics.....	2	M W F	1	1	5+4
	Engineering.....	1	M W F	10	7	3
	Engineering.....	2	T T S	9	10	3
	English.....	1	T T S	1	2	3
	Physics.....	1	M W F	12	3	4
						—
						22
SECOND YEAR	Mathematics.....	3	T T S	10	8	5
	Engineering.....	3	DxS	1	2	6
	Physics.....	2	T T S	12	4	5
	Geology.....	1	M W F	9	9	3
	Chemistry.....	1	T T S	11	6	3
						—
						22
THIRD YEAR.	Engineering.....	4	DxS	12	4	6
	Physics.....	3	M W F	10	7	4
	*German.....	2	M W F	9	9	6+3
	*Chemistry.....	2	Lab.			3
						—
						22

Total.....66

Courses marked with an asterisk (*) are optional to the extent permitted by the general requirements for graduation. Unless the student, who enters with advanced standing in mathematics and German, possesses also some knowledge of elementary physics and chemistry he will find it difficult to complete this group of courses in three years.

SYNOPSIS FOR MINING ENGINEERING.

	SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
FIRST YEAR	Mathematics.....	1	DxM	9	9	4
	Engineering.....	1	M W F	10	7	3
	English.....	1	T T S	1	2	3
	Physics.....	1	M W F	12	3	4
	Physical Culture...					1
						15
SECOND YEAR	Mathematics.....	2	M W F	1	1	5
	Engineering.....	2	T T S	9	10	3
	Physics.....	2	T T S	12	4	5
	Chemistry.....	1	T T S	11	6	3
						16
THIRD YEAR	Engineering.....	3	DxM	1	2	6
	German.....	1	M W F	11	5	3
	Chemistry.....	2 and 3	15 h.			6
	Geology.....	1	M W F	9	9	3
						18
FOURTH YEAR	French.....	1	T T S	1	2	3
	Physics.....	3	M W F	10	7	4
	Geology.....	2	T T S	9	10	4
	*Chemistry ... {	8, 9, 10, 11, 12		11	—	6
	or, Engineering....	4	DxM	12	4	(6)
						17

Total.....66

SYNOPSIS FOR CHEMISTRY.

	SUBJECT	COURSE	DAYS	HOUB	EXAM.	VALUE
FIRST YEAR	Mathematics.....	1	DxM	9	9	4
	Engineering	1	M W F	10	7	3
	Chemistry.....	1	T T S	11	6	3
	English	1	T T S	1	2	3
SECOND YEAR	Mathematics.....	2	M W F	1	1	5
	Engineering	2	T T S	9	10	3
	Chemistry.....	2 and 3	Lab.			6
	German	1	M W F	11	5	3
THIRD YEAR	Engineering.....	3	DxS	1	2	6
	Physics	1	M W F	12	3	4
	Geology.....	1	M W F	9	9	3
	Chemistry.....	{ 9, 11	Lab.	—	—	3
		{ 8, 10	M W F	11	5	2
	or, *Chemistry... ..	5 (Lab.) 12, 13	Lab.	—	—	(4)
FOURTH YEAR	Physics.....	2	T T S	12	4	5
	French	1	T T S	1	2	3
	Geology.....	2	T T S	9	10	4
	Chemistry	{ 4, 5, or 6	M W F	1	1	3
		{ 12, 13	Lab.	—	—	3
	or, Chemistry.....	{ 9, 10	Lab.	—	—	3
		{ 8, 10	M F W	11	5	2
	Physics.....	4	Lab.	—	—	2

* See p. 94 for alternation of chemical courses.

WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

HOOR	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
9	Geology 1 German 2	Mathematics 1 Engineering 2 Geology 2	Mathematics 1 Geology 1 German 2
10	Engineering 1 Physics 3	Mathematics 3 Electrotechnics	Engineering 1 Physics 3
11	Chemistry 8, 10 German 1 Economics 1	Chemistry 1	Chemistry 8, 10 German 1 Economics 1
12	Engineering 4 Physics 1	Engineering 4 Physics 2 Spanish 1	Engineering 4 Physics 1
1	Mathematics 2 Engineering 3 Chemistry 4, 5, 6	Engineering 3 French 1 English 1	Mathematics 2 Engineering 3 Chemistry 4, 5, 6

HOOR	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9	Mathematics 1 Engineering 2 Geology 2	Mathematics 1 Geology 1 German 2	Mathematics 1 Engineering 2 Geology 2
10	Mathematics 3 Electrotechnics	Engineering 1 Physics 3	Mathematics 3
11	Chemistry 1	Chemistry 8, 10 German 1 Economics 1	Chemistry 1
12	Engineering 4 Physics 2 Spanish 1	Engineering 4 Physics 1	Spanish 1 Physics 2
1	Engineering 3 French 1 English 1	Mathematics 2 Engineering 3 Chemistry 4, 5, 6	French 1 English 1

EXAMINATION TIME TABLE.

FIRST DAY	Mathematics 2 Chemistry 4, 5, 6	SIXTH DAY	Chemistry 1
SECOND DAY	Engineering 3 French 1 English 1	SEVENTH DAY	Engineering 1 Physics 3
THIRD DAY	Physics 1	EIGHTH DAY	Mathematics 3 Electrotechnics
FOURTH DAY	Engineering 4 Physics 2 Spanish 1	NINTH DAY	Mathematics 1 Geology 1 German 2
FIFTH DAY	Chemistry 7, 8, 10 German 1 Economics 1	TENTH DAY	Engineering 2 Geology 2

ADDITIONAL STUDIES.

Since much engineering work is done by contract, the equipment of an engineer should include a knowledge of what constitutes a legal contract. During the senior year, therefore, a special series of lectures is given to the students of engineering by one of the professors of law. They relate to the nature of contracts and the essentials of a valid contract; forms which contracts must take; the obligation of contracts and liability for breach; contracts made through agents, and contracts in negotiable form, cheques, drafts, notes and bonds.

The study of Economics (p. 85) is of much importance to those who are preparing to assume the profession of engineering, or to take part otherwise in the material industries of the modern world. Students of engineering who enter the school well prepared will find time to take work in this academic department, and are advised to do so whenever possible.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR HUMPHREYS.

MR. JOHNSTON.

The term Civil Engineering is here used with its historical broad meaning, as adopted by the American Society of Civil Engineers. It embraces the various special fields into which the profession of engineering is partially divided. The fundamental studies for all of these are the same, and the young man who aspires to attain the highest success in any one branch, as mechanical or electrical engineering, must first secure well rounded training, such as it is the aim here to give. He must then become master of his specialty either in actual practice or by taking one or more years of post-graduate study at some one of the great engineering schools possessing elaborate and diversified laboratory equipment for experimental research.

In the present group of courses in engineering special provision is made for optional studies to the value of 21 points (p. 112). The student may take as many more as he is able to master, if it be deemed advisable. This enables him to select his work to a corresponding extent with a view to possible future specialization in case he should wish eventually to become a mechanical, electrical, mining or sanitary engineer.

In connection with the study of boilers, steam engines and gas engines, which is required of all engineering students, use is made of the steam heating plant, steam engine and gasoline engine. The boiler plant is suitably arranged for the purposes of instruction, being capable of adjustment for either high or low pressure. The steam engine is used in driving a direct current dynamo for electric lighting and for charging a storage battery (p. 93). Indicator diagrams are taken from the steam

engine; the power is computed and compared with that actually developed as ascertained by friction brake. The gasolene engine is used for driving the machinery in the workshop, and its power is measured by friction brake.

The water power plant, dynamo machines, transformers, etc., belonging to the Lexington Light and Power Company, are placed at the disposal of the engineering school for instruction purposes. Visits are made to this plant by the senior class and its workings are explained by the professor in charge.

In connection with the study of hydraulics the students are required to make measurements of the quantity of water flowing in North river and neighboring streams.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The following is an outline of the courses of study in the department of Civil Engineering:

COURSE 1—GRAPHICS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10; Monday 9; Wednesday 3. Examination day 7. Value 3.

Graphics, descriptive geometry, shades, shadows, and perspective, industrial and architectural drawing.

Text-Book.—Willson's Theoretical and Practical Graphics; Lectures.

COURSE 2—SURVEYING.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9; Tuesday 3. Examination day 10. Value 3.

Surveying, embracing land, topographical, highway, railway, mining and geodetic surveying, highway and railway location and construction, pavements for city streets.

Each student is required to adjust and use the compass,

transit, level, plane table and sextant, and to determine azimuth.

In the afternoons field practice is given in surveying and railway location, and practice in map-drawing.

Text-Books.—Nugent's Surveying; Allen's Field Book; Spaulding's Roads and Pavements.

Courses 1 and 2 may be taken together by students who have completed Mathematics 1, or its equivalent.

These two courses are admitted as electives in group III of the School of Arts.

COURSE 3—JUNIOR CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Daily except Saturday, 1; Thursday 3. Examination day 4.
Value 6.

Mechanics of materials; steam and gas engines; architectural styles; roofs and bridges, masonry and stone-cutting.

Text-Books.—Merriman's Mechanics of Materials; Kinealy's Steam Engine; Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Part 1. French and Ives' Stereotomy.

COURSE 4—SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Daily except Saturday, 12. Examination day 2. Value 6.

Roof and bridge designs, with details of construction. Earth pressures, pile and other foundations, retaining walls, tunnels, masonry and other dams, masonry arches, etc. Hydraulics and hydraulic motors. Lectures with lantern photographs of typical and historic engineering works.

Lectures on Contracts by a professor in the School of Law.

Text-Books.—Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Parts II, III, and IV; Merriman's Hydraulics. Lectures on earth pressures, retaining walls, etc.

Students are required to make structural, topographical, and mechanical drawings throughout the entire course. As much time is given to this and other practical work as is possible without serious interference with the theoretical instruction.

For entrance upon the courses of this department the following requirements must be fulfilled:

Course 1.—Mathematics 1 completed, or taken the same year.

Course 2.—Mathematics 1 completed.

Course 3.—Mathematics 2 and Physics 1 completed.

Course 4.—Mathematics 3 completed.

Certificate.—All of these courses are required for a certificate.

MILITARY ENGINEERING.

To students who wish it the principles of fortification and gunnery will be taught.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR HOWE.

MR. PAYNE.

MR. SCOTT.

The courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science are designed to give to young men the fundamental training which is essential to the intelligent development of the natural resources of the country, and the prosecution of those industries which are concerned, to a greater or less degree, with chemistry. The principal stress of these courses is thus laid upon chemistry, which is studied throughout the four years ordinarily required for the attainment of the degree; but geology, including economic geology, and elementary engineer-

ing, are also prominent. The aim is technological rather than technical; to give the student a knowledge of general fundamental principles rather than to train him in the technicalities of any particular industry.

A specific outline of the different courses included may be found on pp. 94-96.

These courses are recommended to students who contemplate future work in mining engineering or the chemical industries.

PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR STEVENS.

MR. IDEN.

An outline of the courses offered in this subject may be found on pp. 90-92. Those in Mechanics and Electricity are indispensable, whatever may be the branch of engineering selected by the student.

ELECTROTECHNICS.

Tuesday and Thursday, 10. Examination day 8. Value 2.

This course, in addition to the courses in Physics, is offered to students of engineering who have completed course 2 in Physics. It relates to the elements of electrical theory in their application to dynamo machines and the more common problems of electrical engineering.

Text-Books: Lecture Notes.

Sheldon, or Thompson, on Dynamoelectric Machinery.

MATHEMATICS.**PROFESSOR NELSON.****MR. LORD.**

An outline of the courses offered in this subject may be found on pp. 89-90. Mathematics is the foundation of all engineering theory.

GEOLOGY.**PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.****MR. COLLINS.**

An outline of the courses offered may be found on pp. 97-98. This subject is of special importance to prospective mining engineers.

ENGLISH.**PROFESSOR CURRELL.****MR. BLAIN.**

The courses in English are outlined on pp. 77-79. Course 1 is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

MODERN LANGUAGES.**ADJUNCT PROFESSOR CROW.****MR. BAYS.**

The courses in Modern Languages are outlined on pp. 73-76. Some of them are required of every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

For additional information, if needed, address

DAVID C. HUMPHREYS, Dean,
or, GEORGE H. DENNY, President.
Lexington, Va.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., PH. D., LL. D.,
President.

FACULTY.

MARTIN PARKS BURKS, LL. D.,
Dean and Professor of Common and Statute Law.

JOSEPH RAGLAND LONG, B. A., B. S., LL. B.
Professor of Constitutional Law and of Equity.

ABRAM PARKS STAPLES, LL. B.,
Professor of Commercial Law and of the Law of Real
Property.

HENRY PARKER WILLIS, PH. D.,
Professor of Economics and Political Science.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, PH. D.,
Professor of International Law.

LECTURERS.

*HUGH AUGUSTUS WHITE, LL. B.,
Lecturer on Corporations and Personal Property.

*STUART CHEVALIER, LL. B.,
Lecturer on Contracts and Agency.

JOHN HENRY DAY,
Law Librarian.

* Until January 1, 1904.

HISTORY AND SCOPE.

The School of Law in Washington and Lee University had its origin in the Lexington Law School, founded in 1849 by Judge John W. Brockenbrough, and taught with great success and efficiency by that distinguished jurist until 1866, when it became the School of Law and Equity in Washington College. The incorporation of the law school in the general scheme of education provided for by Washington College was in direct response to the demand for systematic and thorough instruction in law by teachers devoting their whole time and energy to the work, in order to fit students adequately for the practice of the legal profession. The largely increased volume of the law, and the rapidly multiplying issues of reports and texts, as well as the exacting demands of modern practice, make it no longer possible for the prospective lawyer to secure his legal education by a course of reading in the office of a practicing attorney. These conditions require that men specially trained for guiding the student through the labyrinth of authorities, and shaping for him a comprehensive and symmetrical course of reading, shall give their whole time and attention to affording him that training in the science of law and the art of practice that is imperatively necessary for his success at the bar. With this aim in view, the work in the law school has been gradually developed and extended, until it now affords a scientific and comprehensive training in all of the essential subjects of English and American jurisprudence, so that the graduate, after two years of study, will be fully prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties as a member of the bar of any state in which he may determine to practice.

It is well recognized that the proper function of the law school is to give instruction primarily in the science of the

law, and to give to the student an understanding of those fundamental principles, based upon reason and right, which underlie the almost infinitely various applications of law to the complex social and industrial conditions of modern life. With these principles mastered, the great mass of administrative detail provided for by legislative enactment may be safely left to the individual student, to be learned from the statutes of the state in which he intends to practice. Therefore, actual instruction in statute law does not extend beyond those statutes of general import which may be said to have become a part of American jurisprudence; unless, as in the case of pleading and practice, statutes have greatly modified, or practically replaced the common law rules. But each student is expected to supply himself with a copy of the statutes of the state in which he intends to practice, and as each successive subject is taken up in the lecture room, the professor calls attention to such statutory changes and modifications of common law rules as may have been made in the several states, and each student thus has an opportunity to become familiar with the statute law of his own state. This method, it is believed, confines the study of statute law within the limits proper to a course of scientific instruction in a law school, and at the same time affords to the student all the advantages that are ordinarily supposed to be derived from securing legal training in the state in which he intends to practice.

ADMISSION.

No entrance examinations are required for admission into the law school, but it is expected that all students applying for entrance shall have had the advantages of a good English education at least. It is strongly recommended that such students as have not had collegiate training, and do not feel that they can properly take a full academic course, shall, if possi-

ble, take at least one year of work in the academic departments of the university in preparation for their work in the law school. In case but one year of preparatory training can be taken, the following subjects are suggested as being the most valuable in preparation for the successful prosecution of legal study: English 2; History 5; Economics 1; and Political Science 1. With such preparation the student will be far more capable of mastering the courses offered in Law.

COURSES PRESCRIBED FOR GRADUATION.

The courses of study prescribed for graduation extend over two sessions, each containing nine full calendar months. To each class are given nearly fifteen hours of lectures each week. Such a period affords scant opportunity for full and thorough instruction covering the whole of the immense field of the law, and the recommendation recently made by the American Bar Association that all law schools should extend their courses to three years is unquestionably calculated to promote the best interests of legal education in the United States. The failure of this school, however, to act upon this recommendation, and to extend its prescribed courses should not be understood as disparaging the relative thoroughness of the instruction given. A careful examination will show that by reason of the longer sessions, fewer suspensions, greater number of lectures each week, and more rigorous requirements of the students, the amount of instruction given and work done in the courses as now prescribed in this school nearly or quite equals that required in other institutions during the three years allotted to their courses.

Completion of the course prescribed for graduation in less than two years is practically impossible to those who have had no previous legal training. Yet it is not believed that it is

necessary or reasonable to make two years of resident study a prerequisite to graduation. It frequently happens that young men who have entered on the practice of law without adequate preparation, or who have received instruction in some other law school, or in the office of some practicing attorney, desire to obtain further training along scientific lines, and a degree evidencing their scholarship. It seems unfair that such candidates for graduation in law should be put upon the same footing as regards requirements of residence as are mere beginners. It is rather the policy of this school to recognize the possession of legal knowledge, wheresoever acquired, and to grant its degree to any student applying who affords adequate proof that he possesses the knowledge and training required of its graduates. If, therefore, a student has upon entering the law school sufficient previously acquired knowledge to enable him to pass during one session all the examinations given to both classes during that session, he will be graduated in recognition of his attainments. While it is possible for such specially prepared students to take a degree after one session of resident study, experience has shown that only those of robust health and careful training as students can hope successfully to complete the whole course in one session. In case a student finds it impossible to give more than one year to preparation for entering upon the practice of his profession, he is earnestly advised to take a selected course, comprising such subjects as may be required for admission to the bar,* or as may be of especial value to him for any other reason.

* The following are the subjects on which applicants for a license to practice law in Virginia are liable to be examined by the Court of Appeals (See 95 Virginia Reports, page XVI.): Real and Personal Property; Domestic Relations; Contracts; Agency; Partnership; Negotiable Instruments; Insurance; Corporations; Wills and Personal Representatives; Torts; Equity Jurisprudence; Pleading and Practice at Law and in Equity; Evidence; Crimes and Criminal Procedure; and the Code of Virginia.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Students who can produce evidence satisfactory to the law faculty of having had sufficient previous training in the law, whether by attending a reputable law school or through private reading under direction, will be excused from attendance upon the lectures in the first year course and admitted to the second year course. But in no case will the degree of bachelor of laws be conferred unless such student shall have passed the regular examinations in both courses.

CLASSES AND TERMS.

The subjects required for graduation are divided into two groups, one being completed in each of the two years allotted to the courses. The classes pursuing the studies embraced in these groups are known respectively as the first year class, and the second year class. The basis of the division of these subjects into groups is in accordance with the nature of the subjects themselves. Those branches which treat of positive principles and fundamental rights, known ordinarily as substantive law, are, so far as practicable, studied by the first year class, who are supposed to be just beginning the study of law, while those other branches that concern the administration of the law, and the application of the principles of substantive law, such as Pleading and Practice, and Evidence, are reserved for study in the second year class. This classification throws into the first year's work the difficult subjects of Contracts and Real Property, yet reason clearly indicates such an arrangement as the scientific one, and experience has practically demonstrated that the best results are obtained by following it.

Each session is divided into three terms, and at the close of each term examinations are held in each class upon such sub-

jects as have been completed during that term. Whenever a subject is begun, recitations are held upon it either daily or on alternate days until it is completed. This method is believed to be preferable to giving a number of different courses concurrently, when the lectures come at distant intervals and require much loss of time to the student and loss of momentum in the class room by reason of the successive readjustments that are necessary in passing from one subject to another and different one.

SUBJECTS EMBRACED IN THE FIRST AND SECOND YEAR COURSES.

The several subjects embraced in the two years' work are distributed among five professors and one special lecturer. The order of these subjects, the terms in which they are taught, and the names of instructors assigned to each, are as follows:

GROUP I—FIRST YEAR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

1. **ELEMENTARY LAW; DOMESTIC RELATIONS; PERSONAL PROPERTY; BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS.—PROFESSOR LONG.**

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for twelve weeks.

Text-books: Blackstone's Commentaries, Book 1; Graves's Summary of Title to Personal Property; Hutchinson on Carriers; The Professor's Notes and selected cases.

2. **CONTRACTS.—PROFESSOR STAPLES.**

Daily lectures, one hour each, for ten weeks.

Text-books: Clark on Contracts; Hopkins's Cases on Contracts; The Professor's Notes.

3. AGENCY.—PROFESSOR STAPLES.

Daily lectures, one hour each, for two weeks.

Text-books: Huffcut on Agency (2d edition); Huffcut's Cases on Agency.

SECOND TERM.**4. REAL PROPERTY.—PROFESSOR STAPLES.**

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for twelve weeks.

Text-books: Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. 2; Graves on Real Property; Gates's Cases on Real Property; The Professor's Notes.

5. CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.—PROFESSOR BURKS.

Three lectures a week, one and one-half hours each, for twelve weeks.

Text-books: Clark's Criminal Law (2d Edition); Beale's Criminal Pleading and Practice; Selected Cases; The Professor's Notes.

6. INTERNATIONAL LAW.—PROFESSOR LATANÉ.

Three lectures a week, one hour each, for twelve weeks.

Text-book: Davis's International Law.

THIRD TERM.**7. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—PROFESSOR LONG.**

Three lectures a week, one and one-half hours each, for ten weeks.

Text-books: Tucker's Constitutional Law; Selected Cases.

8. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.—PROFESSOR STAPLES.

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for five weeks.

Text-books: Norton on Bills and Notes; Selected Cases.

9. INSURANCE.—PROFESSOR STAPLES.

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for five weeks.

Text-books: Richards on Insurance; Selected Cases; The Professor's Notes.

GROUP II—SECOND YEAR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

1. CORPORATIONS.—PROFESSOR STAPLES.

Daily lectures, one hour each, for twelve weeks.

Text-books: Clark on Corporations; Shepard's Cases on Corporations; The Professor's Notes; Professor Lile's Notes on Municipal Corporations.

For Reference: Thompson on Corporations; Dillon on Municipal Corporations.

2. PLEADING AND PRACTICE AT LAW.—PROFESSOR BURKS.

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for twelve weeks.

Text-books: Stephen's Pleading (Andrew's Edition); Vols. 3 and 4 Blackstone's Commentaries; printed notes and questions on pleading, and selected cases. Abbott's Civil Trial Brief. (Each student should bring the Code of his own State.)

SECOND TERM.

3. EQUITY AND EQUITY PLEADING.—PROFESSOR LONG

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for ten weeks.

Text-books: Eaton's Equity; Selected Cases; Professor's Notes.

4. CONFLICT OF LAWS.—PROFESSOR LONG.

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for two weeks; Selected Cases.

For Reference: Minor on Conflict of Laws; Story on Conflict of Laws; Wharton on Conflict of Laws.

5. TORTS.—PROFESSOR BURKS.

Three lectures a week, one and one-half hours each, for twelve weeks.

Text-books: Cooley on Torts; Selected Cases; The Professor's Notes.

THIRD TERM.**6. EVIDENCE.—PROFESSOR BURKS.**

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for eight weeks.

Text-books: 1 Greenleaf on Evidence (16th Edition) ; Selected Cases ; The Professor's Notes ; Printed Questions on Evidence ; Abbott's Civil Trial Brief.

7. CONVEYANCING, WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION.—PROFESSOR BURKS.

Daily lectures, one and one-half hours each, for two weeks.

8. MONEY AND BANKING.—PROFESSOR WILLIS.

Daily lectures, one hour each, for three weeks.

Text-books: Lecture-notes, and text-book to be announced.

9. PARTNERSHIP.—PROFESSOR LONG.

Three lectures a week, one and one-half hours each, for four weeks.

Text-book: Mechem on Partnership.

10. FEDERAL PROCEDURE.—PROFESSOR LONG.

Three lectures a week, one and one-half hours each, for four weeks.

Text-book: To be selected.

These announcements are subject to change when necessary.

The accompanying table shows the scheme of lectures by classes and terms, giving the hours of recitation and the names of the instructors and their subjects. The hours given, however, are subject to change.

SCHEME OF LECTURES FOR FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM September 8 to December 23	PROFESSOR STAPLES (9 to 10 daily) Contracts Agency	PROFESSOR LONG (10 to 11:30 daily) Elementary Law Domestic Relations Personal Property Bailment and Carriers
SECOND TERM January 4 to April 1	PROFESSOR STAPLES (9 to 10:30 daily) Real Property	PROFESSOR BURKS (10:30 to 12, Tu., Th., Sat.) Criminal Law and Procedure. PROFESSOR LATANE (11 to 12, Mon., Wed., F.) International Law
THIRD TERM April 2 to June 14	PROFESSOR STAPLES (9 to 10:30 daily) Negotiable Instruments Insurance	PROFESSOR LONG (10:30 to 12, Mon. Wed., F.) Constitutional Law

SCHEME OF LECTURES FOR SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM September 8 to December 23	PROFESSOR BURKS (11:30 to 1 daily) Pleading and Practice at Law	PROFESSOR STAPLES (1 to 2 daily) Corporations
SECOND TERM January 4 to April 1	PROFESSOR BURKS (10:30 to 12, Mon. Wed. F.) Torts	PROFESSOR LONG (12 to 1:30 daily) Equity and Equity Pleading
THIRD TERM April 2 to June 14	PROFESSOR LONG (10:30 to 12, Tu., Th., Sat.) Conflict of Laws Federal Procedure PROFESSOR WILLIS Money and Banking	PROFESSOR BURKS (12 to 1:30 daily) Evidence Conveyancing Wills and Administration

EQUIPMENT.**TUCKER MEMORIAL HALL.**

The movement set on foot in June, 1897, by the alumni of the university to raise a fund for the erection of a law building to be called the Tucker Memorial Hall, in honor of the late John Randolph Tucker, met with generous response, and the building is now completed and occupied. Mr. Tucker's connection with the law school of Washington and Lee University, as professor and lecturer, extended over a period of more than twenty-six years. At his death he held the position of dean, and the professorship of Equity and Commercial Law, and of Constitutional and International Law.

The Memorial Hall is a handsome building, with walls of broken-ranged ashlar masonry of the beautiful local grey limestone. The interior is trimmed in quartered oak, finished in hard oil. The ground space occupied is ninety-six by eighty feet. It is two stories in height, fifteen feet and seventeen feet two inches, respectively, and contains three large lecture rooms capable of seating comfortably over one hundred students each, a large reading room, a fine library, and private offices for each of the professors, besides halls and cloak-room. In this building the law school of Washington and Lee University possesses the most commodious, convenient and comfortable quarters to be found in the South, which must greatly contribute to the health and working facilities of the students.

LAW LIBRARY.

The law library occupies two rooms in the Tucker Memorial Hall. One is used altogether as a stack-room, and contains about seven thousand volumes. Communicating with this stack-room is a large, well-lighted reading room, handsomely furnished and containing Valentine's bust of the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, besides several oil portraits of distinguished

lawyers and jurists. In this reading room are revolving cases for such current periodicals, encyclopedias, digests and other reference books as are in most frequent use.

Under the provisions of the will of the late Vincent L. Bradford, the generous benefactor of the law school, a considerable sum is each year available for the maintenance and improvement of the library. With the aid of this fund, in addition to the gift of Mr. Bradford's entire law library of more than one thousand volumes, the number of text-books and reports is rapidly increasing, and the equipment of the law library may be expected soon to become all that can reasonably be desired.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

TEXT-BOOKS, ILLUSTRATIVE CASES AND LECTURES.—The basis of the instruction is the careful study of approved treatises as text-books, together with volumes of selected cases, and such other cases in the current series of reports that come to the library as are found to contain valuable discussions of recognized legal doctrines, or decide some new or unsettled point of law. The use of the cases in connection with the text-books serves to illustrate the abstract principles of the law, and to impress them upon the memory by concrete examples. Daily oral examination is had upon the subjects assigned, in order to discover the difficulties of the student, and to test the degree of accuracy of his knowledge. The recitation is accompanied with full explanation and discussion of the more important or abstruse topics, and formal lectures are delivered whenever the nature of the subject is such as to render desirable this assistance to the student.

Experience, however, has demonstrated that in nearly all cases far better results may be obtained from informal discussions with the students than from formal discourses to them. More importance is attached to the ability to think accurately

along legal lines than to mere knowledge of text-books and precedents, and the guiding purpose of the instructor in his discussions with his class is to inculcate habits of thought by showing the fallacies in the line of reasoning by which an erroneous conclusion has been reached, whether by the student then reciting, or by a court in a decision rendered, or by the author of a text-book then being studied.

MOOT COURT.—In connection with the study of the law of procedure, much importance is attached to the work of the Moot Courts, which are two in number; the one in connection with lectures on Pleading and Practice at Law, the other in connection with the lectures on Pleading and Practicing in Equity. These Moot Courts are organized early in January of each year, and continue to the end of the term. In these courts, the discussion of questions of substantive law is, as far as possible, avoided; and the attention of the student is directed to the preparation of forms for the conduct of actions at law and suits in equity from the original process to the final judgment or decree; to the issuance of attachments and executions; and to the rules governing appellate proceedings. The sessions of the Moot Court are held once a week or oftener (usually in the afternoon); and no effort is spared to invest these “feigned issues” with as much interest and value as possible.

LAW DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Bradford Law Debating Society is conducted by the students themselves, the object being (as expressed in the preamble of its constitution) “the oral discussion of legal questions, in order thereby to acquire a knowledge of the principles of the law, and the faculty of stating them with clearness and precision.” The questions for debate are furnished by the professors, and are intended to involve the discussion of important legal topics. The debates

are continued until January first, and have been found extremely valuable. They are always attended by at least one of the professors; and it is expected that at the conclusion of the discussion he shall give his opinion upon the merits of the question.

USE OF THE LIBRARY.

It is believed that the "laboratory method," so extensively and successfully adopted in teaching other sciences, should be used equally extensively in a thorough and practical course of legal instruction. Therefore, in connection with the regular course in the lecture rooms, work is assigned which requires constant reference to the sources of the law as contained in the large collection of standard text-books and reports, English and American, to be found in the library. Thus the students are required to examine the authorities with reference to doubtful points of law that may arise during the progress of the lectures, or to investigate cases pending before the courts, and to prepare opinions or briefs, embodying the results of their investigation. The authorities are also thoroughly examined upon questions of substantive law argued before the Bradford Debating Society, or of pleading and practice arising in causes heard before the Moot Court. Such constant work in the library not only gives a more accurate knowledge of legal principles than can be obtained from text-book or lecture, but also imparts practical instruction in the art of working up cases and preparing briefs, and insures a familiarity with the books in which the law is to be found. Unusual facilities for such library work are afforded in the new home of the law school, the Tucker Memorial Hall. The library will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., with electric lights after night-fall. The librarian will render such aid as the students may require of him in their search for authorities, and one of the

members of the faculty is usually present to give such further assistance as may be deemed advisable.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are in writing, and are held three times during the session, at the end of each of the three terms. For this purpose recitations are suspended one week about December 15; one week about March 25; and one week about June 5. In each case the examinations are final as to the subjects completed at the date of the examination. They are meant to be rigid, and require a thorough acquaintance with all the topics embraced in the course. No special examinations will be given except by express resolution of the faculty.

LAW DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon those students who pass satisfactorily the examinations upon the entire course.

TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

All text-books needed can be purchased of the student-agent appointed by the faculty.

The books of reference mentioned above need not be purchased, as students have access to them in the law library.

All students are requested to bring with them for reference the Codes of their respective States, and the Virginia students are requested, if they can conveniently do so, to bring with them the last eight volumes of the Virginia Reports.

LAW CLASS HONORS.

1. The graduating class are authorized by the faculty of the university to select one of their number as Law Class Orator, to deliver an oration at commencement.

2. A scholarship is awarded to the member of the first year class who, in all respects, stands first. This scholarship carries \$100 with it, to be used by the recipient in the payment of his tuition fees in the second year.

3. Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, offers a scholarship of \$50 to such deserving student as may be selected by the faculty.

4. Two scholarships of the value of \$50 each are awarded at the discretion of the president and the dean of the Law School to meritorious students desiring to enter the first year course, in case such assistance should be deemed proper and necessary.

TUITION AND FEES.

For a single course (first or second year only) the fee is \$105 for the session; for the double course (both classes the same session), the fee is \$130 for the session. No charge is made for the diploma when taken. A student who takes a single course in law is permitted to attend classes in the academic departments of the university without charge.

A contingent fee of \$5 is required of each student annually on entrance to cover any damages to university property for which students may be responsible. This deposit, or any unexpended part of it, is refunded on the final day of the session, provided the student has not previously left the university without permission.

BOARD AND LODGING.

At the university boarding house, a building on the university grounds occupied by a private family, meals can be had at \$11 per month; meals and furnished rooms, including servant's attendance, at \$13 per month. This, however, does not include fuel and lights. The price of board in private families in town, including meals, furnished room, attendance,

fuel and lights, is from \$13 to \$22 per month. Good board may be had within a mile of Lexington for \$10 per month. By obtaining board at the lowest rates, the necessary expenses of a law student who takes a single course, including tuition, fees, meals, lodging, attendance, fuel and lights, but exclusive of pocket money, books and clothing, may be reduced to about \$225 for the session of nine months. For those who take the double course, \$25 must be added to the above estimate. The cost of all the text-books needed in both courses (which are purchased by students at much less than the usual retail rates) is about \$75.

The law school opens at the same time with the academic departments of the university, the next session beginning Thursday, September 8, 1904.

For additional information on any point, address

MARTIN P. BURKS, Dean,
or, GEORGE H. DENNY, President,
Lexington, Va.

FINAL EXERCISES, 1903.

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. C. M. Hawkins, D. D., of Roanoke, Virginia.

Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. W. L. Pickard, D. D., of Lynchburg, Virginia.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Joint Celebration of the Literary Societies:

President, William B. Crawford, . . .	Graham Lee Society.
Orator, Edward C. Miller, Medalist, .	Washington Society.
Orator, Marco C. Huddle,	Graham Lee Society.
Orator, LeRoy Thompson,	Washington Society.
Orator, Mathew T. McClure, Jr., . . .	Graham Lee Society.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

Address before the Alumni Association, by Hon. Duncan Clinch Heyward, Governor of South Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

Address before the Literary Societies, by Hon. Edward M. Shepard, of New York.

Addresses in connection with the unveiling of a portrait of the late Judge William McLaughlin, by—

Hon. Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, Virginia.

Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., of Richmond, Virginia.

Law Class Oration, by William W. Farrow, of Richmond, Virginia.

Valedictory Address, by Charles C. McNeill, of Charlottesville, Virginia.

HONORARY DEGREES.**DOCTOR OF LAWS.**

Hon. Edward M. Shepard, of New York.

Hon. George Foster Peabody, of New York.

President Robert E. Blackwell, of Randolph-Macon College,
Ashland, Virginia.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, of Brooklyn, New York.

Rev. W. M. Morrison, of Congo Free State, Africa.

Rev. F. T. McFaden, of Richmond, Virginia.

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES.**MASTER OF ARTS.**

Elbert Willis Griffin Boogher, of Lexington, Va.

Thesis: Stephen Phillips,—a Study.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Cary Randolph Blain,	. . . . .	Covesville, Va.
Aldine Clifford Burkholder,	. . . . .	Dale Enterprise, Va.
Henry Calwell Coe,	. . . . .	Mt. Jackson, Va.
William Davis Conrad,	. . . . .	Winchester, Va.
Frederick Worman Cramer,	. . . . .	Frederick, Md.
Albert Marshall Duncan,	. . . . .	Springfield, Ky.
Samuel McPheeters Glasgow,	. . . . .	Lexington, Va.
David Vance Guthrie,	. . . . .	Port Gibson, Miss.
Alexander McChesney Hamilton,	. . . . .	Raphine, Va.
Andrew Lewis Jones,	. . . . .	Monterey, Va.
Robert Madison Lacy,	. . . . .	Rockbridge Baths, Va.
William Pendleton Lamar,	. . . . .	Augusta, Ga.
William Jett Lauck,	. . . . .	Keyser, W. Va.
John Morton McClung,	. . . . .	Brownsburg, Va.

Robert White McCrum,	Lexington, Va.
Charles Chamberlin McNeill,	Charlottesville, Va.
Joseph Charles McPheeters,	Columbia, S. C.
James Allen Parks,	Clinton, Mo.
David Randolph Phelps,	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Charles Rule Pilkington,	Frankfort, Ky.
Farris Athelstane Sampson,	La Grange, Ky.
Argyle Turner Smiley,	Moffatt's Creek, Va.
Granville Hampden Triplett,	Duffields, W. Va.
William Joel Turner,	Lexington, Va.
Robert Tate Wallace,	Spottswood, Va.
John William Warner,	Rockville, Md.
Cicero Floyd Watts,	Improve, Miss.
Charles Rutledge Whipple,	Brownsburg, Va.
Thomas Campbell Wilson,	Brownsburg, Va.
Samuel Andrew Witherspoon, Jr.	Meridian, Miss.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

James Warren Bagley,	Fayetteville, Tenn.
Richard Alexander Ruff,	Lexington, Va.
Ferdinand Jackson Walz,	Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Campbell Wilson, Jr.,	Snyder, Va.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

Francis Wilbur Bridges, B. A.,	Hancock, Md.
Stuart Chevalier, B. A.,	Louisville, Ky.
Ballard Fulton Combs, B. S.,	Hindman, Ky.
William Wellington Farrow,	Richmond, Va.
George Couper Gibbs,	St. Augustine, Fla.
Oliver Borum Harvey,	Douglas, Ark.
DeWitt Verner Lemon, B. A.,	Troutville, Va.
William Joseph Mahoney,	Seattle, Washington.
George Douglas Moore,	Charles Town, W. Va.

Francis T. Reeves, B. L.,	Waterbury, Conn.
John Graham Sale,	Pikeville, Ky.
Gabriel Benoist Shields, B. A.	Natchez, Miss.
John Joseph Swearingen,	Kingaford, Fla.

FELLOWSHIP.**Howard Houston Fellowship.**

Richard Collins Lord, M. A.	Anchorage, Ky.
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ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.**Mapleson Scholarship.**

Cary Randolph Blain, B. A.	Covesville, Va.
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Luther Seevers Birely Scholarship.

Jacob Harlin Gruver,	Reliance, Va.
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Franklin Society Scholarship.

Harry Wilson Hamilton,	Raphine, Va.
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Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship.

William Webb Bays, Jr.	Salisbury, N. C.
Willard Neal Grubb,	Christiansburg, Va.

James J. White Scholarship.

John West Addison,	Accomac, Va.
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Taylor Scholarship.

James Henry Waugh,	Buena Vista, Va.
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Young Scholarship.

David Vance Guthrie,	Port Gibson, Miss.
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Draper International Law Scholarship.

Kenneth Iver McKay,	Tampa, Fla.
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DEPARTMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.**Latin.**

Frank Rosebro Flournoy, Bethesda, Md.

Modern Languages.

Martin Grogan Deshazo, Ridgeway, Va.

English.

David Hopkins Rolston, Harrisonburg, Va.

History.

Isaac Samuel Wampler, Lexington, Va.

Economics.

Frederick Cæsar Augustus Kellam, Jr. Pungoteague, Va.

Physics.

James Byrnside Akers, Danville, Va.

Chemistry.

James Douglas Causey, Suffolk, Va.

Geology and Biology.

Charles Rule Pilkington, Frankfort, Ky.

Civil Engineering.

Walter Hanna Dunlap, Roanoke, Va.

PRIZES.**Santini Medal.**

David Vance Guthrie, Port Gibson, Miss.

Subject: Genius.

Orator's Medal.

Edward Campbell Miller, Abingdon, Va.

Subject: American Patriotism.

Robinson Medal of Languages.

William George McDowell, Jr., B. A. . . . Lexington, Va.

Early English Text Society's Prize.

George Carrington Moseley, B. A. . . . Lynchburg, Va.

CERTIFICATES.**LATIN.****PASS.**

W. D. Conrad, Virginia	J. A. Parks, Missouri
W. J. Lauck, West Virginia	G. H. Triplett, West Virginia
J. M. McClung, Virginia	W. O. Wilson, Virginia

M. A. GRADE

J. W. Addison, Virginia	R. D. Thompson, Virginia
A. C. Burkholder, Virginia	J. W. Warner, Maryland
H. W. Hamilton, Virginia	J. A. Willoughby, Virginia
E. C. Miller, Virginia	R. W. Withers, Virginia

GREEK.**PASS.**

M. T. McClure, Virginia

M. A. GRADE.

W. G. McDowell, Jr.

MODERN LANGUAGES.**French.****PASS.**

J. B. Akers, Virginia.	W. J. Turner, Virginia
M. D. Kelly, Virginia	C. F. Watts, Mississippi
J. McClure, Virginia	C. R. Whipple, Virginia
C. R. Pilkington, Kentucky	J. L. Wysor, Virginia
F. A. Samson, Kentucky	

M. A. GRADE.

J. K. Arnold, Kentucky	R. F. Cooper, Alabama
Bays, W. W. Jr., North Carolina	W. N. Grubb, Virginia
	W. D. Hereford, West Virginia
E. W. G. Boogher, Virginia	W. G. McDowell, Jr., Virginia

German.**PASS.**

A. M. Hamilton, Virginia	D. R. Phelps, North Carolina
R. E. L. Kolb, Kentucky	C. R. Pilkington, Kentucky
E. C. Landis, Illinois	R. A. Ruff, Virginia
W. W. McBryde, Tennessee	S. W. Schaefer, Mississippi
J. C. McPheeters, South Carolina	W. J. Turner, Virginia.
	R. T. Wallace, Virginia
G. W. Morris, Virginia	G. G. Wortham, Arkansas

M. A. GRADE.

A. C. Burkholder, Virginia	W. D. Hereford, West Virginia
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ENGLISH.**M. A. GRADE.**

E. W. G. Boogher, Virginia

PHILOSOPHY.**PASS.**

R. M. Lacy, Virginia	T. C. Wilson, Virginia
G. C. Moseley, Virginia	

M. A. GRADE.

J. W. Addison, Virginia	C. C. McNeill, Virginia
S. McP. Glasgow, Virginia	R. T. Wallace, Virginia

HISTORY.**PASS.**

W. J. Turner, Virginia C. R. Whipple, Virginia

M. A. GRADE.

A. C. Burkholder, Virginia	F. W. Cramer, Maryland
A. C. Collins, Texas	H. N. Huse, Virginia.
W. V. Collins, Texas	J. A. Parks, Missouri
W. D. Conrad, Virginia	A. F. White, West Virginia

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.**Economics.****PASS.**

A. Tabb, Kentucky	C. R. Whipple, Virginia
C. C. Thomas, Georgia	W. O. Wilson, Virginia

M. A. GRADE.

A. M. Duncan, Kentucky	C. R. Pilkington, Kentucky
O. T. Jones, Florida	

Political Science.**M. A. GRADE.**

A. M. Duncan, Kentucky	C. C. McNeill, Virginia
O. T. Jones, Florida	C. R. Pilkington, Kentucky

MATHEMATICS.**PASS.**

L. M. Moffett, Virginia

M. A. GRADE.

J. B. Akers, Virginia	R. D. Thompson, Virginia
F. H. Iden, Virginia	A. D. Trundle, Maryland
R. E. Johnston, Virginia	J. W. Warner, Maryland
R. E. L. Kolb, Maryland	A. F. White, West Virginia

PHYSICS.**M. A. GRADE.**

J. W. Bagley, Tennessee	R. A. Ruff, Virginia
R. E. L. Kolb, Maryland	S. C. Wilson, Virginia

CHEMISTRY.**PASS.**

J. M. McClung, Virginia	D. R. Phelps, North Carolina
L. C. Payne, Virginia	

M. A. GRADE.

J. C. Hudgins, Virginia	W. E. Montgomery, Dist. of Col.
R. C. Lord, Kentucky	F. A. Sampson, Kentucky

GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.**Geology.****PASS.**

J. S. Grasty, Virginia	R. A. Ruff, Virginia
------------------------	----------------------

M. A. GRADE.

J. W. Bagley, Tennessee	R. C. Lord, Kentucky
E. W. G. Boogher, Virginia	

Biology.**PASS.**

A. M. Duncan, Kentucky	G. H. Triplett, West Virginia
J. E. Scott, Virginia	W. O. Wilson, Virginia

M. A. GRADE.

R. F. Cooper, Alabama	J. A. Parks, Missouri
W. V. Collins, Texas	D. R. Phelps, North Carolina
W. J. Lauck, West Virginia	

ENGINEERING.**M. A. GRADE**

J. W. Bagley, Tennessee

S. C. Wilson, Virginia

R. A. Ruff, Virginia

LAW.**PASSED IN ALL COURSES OF JUNIOR LAW**

J. F. Bouchelle, Georgia

Geo. E. Haw, Virginia

R. E. Brown, Florida

H. R. Henderson, Florida

B. D. Causey, Virginia

P. R. Massie, Virginia

R. C. Cromer, Virginia

K. I. McKay, Florida

J. H. Day, Virginia

E. W. Poindexter, Virginia

J. W. Harman, Virginia

REGISTER OF STUDENTS.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Adams, Charles Robert . . .	(2) . . .	White Hall, Va. Latin 2, German 2, English 1, Mathematics 3, Chemistry 2.
Addison, John West . . .	(3) . . .	Accomac, Va. English 1, Philosophy 7, Physics, 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 5.
Akers, James Byrnside, Jr. . .	(3) . . .	Danville, Va. English 1, Engineering 4, Physics, 3, 4.
Alexander, Daniel William . .	(2) . .	Clarksburg, West Va. English 2, History 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.
Alexander, John Richard Henry	(1) . . .	Leesburg, Va. Law 1.
Alexander, Seaborn Burch . .	(1) . . .	Elberton, Ga. Greek 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1, Oral Debate 1.
Allan, John Preston . . .	(5) . . .	Lexington, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) History.
Allport, Robert Brockenbrough	(1) . . .	Richmond, Va. Engineering 4, Political Science 1, Economics 1.
Anders, Marion Jasper . . .	(1) . . .	Jersey, Ark. Oral Debate 1, Law 1.
Armstrong, Oscar Vance . . .	(3) . . .	Beverly, W. Va. Greek 3, French 2, English 3, Philosophy . . . Biology 1, Oral Debate 1.
Arnold, George Sloan, Jr. . .	(1) . .	South Branch, W. Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Arnold, John Knox . . .	(4) . .	Mount Sterling, Ky. History 3, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Physics 1, Biology 3.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Baer, Ira Philip	(2) . .	Huntington, W. Va. (Graduate of Marshall College.) Engineering 2, Economics 1, Political Science 2.
Bagley, Charles Frank . . .	(1) . .	Fayetteville, Tenn. Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Bagley, Thomas Owen, Jr. .	(1) . .	Fayetteville, Tenn. Latin 1, German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Baker, Robert Welton . . .	(3) . .	Petersburg, W. Va. Law 2.
Ball, Edwin Marcotte . . .	(1) . .	Birmingham, Ala. English 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.
Barker, Francis Marion . .	(1) . .	Lynchburg, Va. English 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Chemistry 1.
Barnes, Charles Maurice . .	(3)	Staunton, Va. Greek 3, English 2, Political Science 1, Economics 2, Philosophy 1, Oral Debate 1.
Bays, William Webb	(3)	Salisbury, N. C. Greek 3, German 2, English 3, History 6, Physics 1, Biology 2.
Birch, Clarence Elton . . .	(2)	Chincoteague, Va. French 2, Mathematics 2, Engineering 2, Physics 1.
Bird, Warren Hite	(2)	Rolla, Va. French 1, German 2, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.
Bitzer, Emory West	(1)	Leesburg, Va. (M. D. University of Virginia.) French 1, German 1, Geology 2.
Blain, Cary Randolph . . .	(5)	Covesville, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) German 2, English 3, Philosophy 7, Biology 2, 3.
Bledsoe, Thomas Alexander .	(5)	Lexington, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Law 1.
Boice, Edmund Simpson . .	(3)	Abingdon, Va. French 2, Economics 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 2.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Boston, Floyd Eugene . . .	(1) . . .	Jacksonville, Ill.
Spanish 1, English 1, History 1, 5.		
Bouchelle, Julian Fred . . .	(2) . . .	Thomasville, Ga.
Law 2.		
Boyett, Schneider Ezekiel . . .	(1) . . .	Chappel, Texas
English 1, History 1, 5, Economics 1, Oral Debate, 1.		
Bradham, David Alexander . . .	(1) . . .	Manning, S. C.
(B. S. South Carolina Military Academy.)		
Law 1.		
Breedin, John Kolb . . .	(1) . . .	Manning, S. C.
Law 1.		
Brittingham, Smith Rufus . . .	(2) . . .	Portsmouth, Va.
Law 1.		
Brown, Max M.	(2) . . .	Lake City, Fla.
(B. S. Florida Agricultural College.)		
Law 2.		
Brown, Robert Edward . . .	(4) . . .	Zolfo, Fla.
Law 2.		
Browning, Andrew Johnson . . .	(1) . . .	Riverdale, Md.
English 1, History 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.		
Browning, Robert Le Wright . . .	(1) . . .	Maysville, Ky.
Law 1.		
Brumback, Frank Holiday . . .	(2) . . .	Woodstock, Va.
Law 2.		
Burks, Martin Parks, Jr. . . .	(4) . . .	Lexington, Va.
Law 2.		
Bryan, William Edward . . .	(1) . . .	Orlando, Fla.
Law 1.		
Byles, Axtel Julius . . .	(1) . . .	Titusville, Pa.
(B. S. Princeton University.)		
Law 1.		
Campbell, Malcolm Duncan . . .	(3) . . .	Lexington, Va.
German 1, English 3, Engineering 1, 2, Chemistry 1.		

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Caperton, George Henry, Jr.	(2) . . .	Fire Creek, W. Va. German 1, Spanish 1, English 1, Mathematics 2, Physics 1, Chemistry 12.
Carpenter, Courtney Sledd	(2)	Roanoke, Va. French 2, Mathematics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.
Caskie, James Randolph	(1)	Lynchburg, Va. French 2, German 1, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 1.
Cather, James Howard	(2)	Chambersville, Va. English 1, Engineering 2, Physics 1, Biology 1.
Causey, James Douglas	(2)	Suffolk, Va. French 2, Spanish 1, Mathematics 3, Engineering 2, Physics 1.
Cave, William Walter	(3)	Madison, Va. Law 1.
Chafee, James Jones	(2)	Augusta, Ga. English 2, 3, Political Science 12, Economics 1.
Chilton, Samuel Blackwell	(1)	Charleston, W. Va. Latin 1, Greek 2, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Clark, Brent Elmer	(1)	Winchester, Va. French 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Physics 1.
Collins, Alfred Clark	(3)	Crockett, Texas French 1, Spanish 1, English 3, Mathematics 1, Physics 1.
Collins, William Vance	(5)	Paris, Texas German 2, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, 4.
Colville, John Lytle	(1)	McMinnville, Tenn. German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Conover, John Woodhull	(4)	Norfolk, Va. French 2, History 3, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 2, Oral Debate 1.
Cooper, Robert Franklin	(5)	Centreville, Ala. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) German 2, English 3.
Cooper, Waller Raymond	(2)	Centreville, Ala. Latin 2, Greek 1, English 2, Mathematics 2.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Crabill, Harvey Cook . . .	(1) . . .	Monroeville, Ind.
	Law 1.	
Crawford, Francis Randolph . (1) . . .		Kernstown, Va.
	Latin 2, English 1, Mathematics 2, Physics 1.	
Cromer, Roy Clifton . . .	(2) . . .	Dayton, Va.
	Law 2.	
Crum, Emory Clay . . .	(2) . . .	Frederick, Md.
	Mathematics 2, Engineering 2, Physics 1, 2, Geology 1, Biology 2.	
Cunningham, Thomas Richeson (1) . . .		Buena Vista, Va.
	German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.	
Curtis, Maury . . .	(1) . . .	Warrenton, Va.
	Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Economics 1.	
Dail, Herbert Hall . . .	(1) . . .	Cambridge, Md.
	English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.	
Dailey, Thomas Garrison . .	(1) . . .	Elkins, W. Va.
	Law 1.	
Dawson, Edward Stonestreet . (2) . . .		Rockville, Md.
	French 1, Engineering 1, Physics 1, Geology 1.	
Day, John Henry, Jr. . .	(2) . . .	Norfolk, Va.
	Law 2.	
Desha, Lucius Junius . .	(1) . . .	Cynthiana, Ky.
	German 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.	
Deshazo, Martin Grogan . .	(2) . . .	Ridgeway, Va.
	Latin 2, History 2, French 2, Spanish 1, Engineering 2.	
Dexter, Charles Edwin . .	(1) . . .	Hampton, Va.
	English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.	
Dickerman, Alfred De Luce . (2) . .		New Haven, Conn.
	Latin 1, History 1, Geology 1.	
Dillard, Robert Jefferson . .	(3) . . .	Denver, Texas
	Law 2.	

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Douglas, John Lynch, Jr.	(1) . . .	Lynch Station, Va. Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Oral Debate 1.
Douglas, Ray Addison	(3) . . .	Overfield, W. Va. French 1, German 1, Mathematics 2, Physics 1, 2, Geology 1. Oral Debate 1.
Dudley, William Arthur	(3) . . .	Anderson, Va. German 2, Spanish 1, Economics 1, Biology 2, Chemistry 2.
Duncan, Albert Marshall	(4) . . .	Springfield, Ky. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Law 1, 2.
Dunlap, Charles Augustus	(2) . . .	Deerfield, Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1, Biology 1.
Dunlap, Walter Hannar	(2) . . .	Roanoke, Va. Engineering 3, Economics 1, Mathematics 3, Physics 2, Geology 1.
Dunn, William Ransom Johnson	(1) . . .	Birmingham, Ala. German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.
Dutrow, David Andrew	(1) . . .	Harrisonburg, Va. Latin 2, German 1, 2, English 1, Physics 1.
East, Edwin Gray	(1) . . .	Raphine, Va. Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Engle, Carrol Anderson	(2) . . .	Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Latin 2, Greek 2, English 2, History 2, Geology 1, Biology 1, Oral Debate 1.
Engelhardt, Samuel Martin	(1) . . .	Montgomery, Ala. Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
English, Thomas Reese, Jr.	(1) . . .	Richmond, Va. (B. A. Hampden-Sidney.) Law 1.
Flannagan, John William, Jr.	(1) . . .	Hudon, Va. English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Oral Debate 1.
Fleisher, John Adam	(1) . . .	Meadow Dale, Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Flournoy, Frank Rosebro	(2)	Bethesda, Md.
Latin 2, French 1, English 2, Mathematics 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 4.		
Frankenberry, Charles Robert	(1)	Martinsburg, W. Va.
English 1, History 5, Political Science 1, Economics 1.		
Freeman, Edward Wallhall	(1)	Jackson, Miss.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.		
Gard, Horace Eyster	(3)	Martinsburg, W. Va.
French 2, History 1, Mathematics 3, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.		
Gibbs, John Lewis	(1)	Lynnwood, Va.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.		
Gillespie, William Basil	(1)	Ellisville, Va.
Chemistry.		
Glass, Paulus Powell	(1)	Lynchburg, Va.
English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Chemistry 1.		
Grasty, John Sharshall	(2)	Staunton, Va.
(B. A. Johns-Hopkins University.)		
English 3, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 4, Engineering 1.		
Green, Clyde Lafayette	(1)	Mt. Jackson, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.		
Green, Ira Calvin	(1)	Hurricane, W. Va.
Law 1.		
Greenblatt, Morris	(1)	New York, N. Y.
Law 1, 2.		
Grubb, Willard Neal	(3)	Christiansburg, Va.
Latin 3, Spanish 1, English 2, History 5, 6, Economics 1,		
Biology 2, 3, Chemistry 1.		
Gruver, Jacob Harlin	(3)	Reliance, Va.
French 2, Philosophy 1, 4, 7, Geology 2, Biology 1.		
Guthrie, David Vance	(5)	Port Gibson, Miss.
(B. A. Washington and Lee University.)		
English 5, Philosophy 7, Astronomy 1, Physics 3, 4, Chemistry 4,		
German 1.		

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Hall, John Nisbet . . .	(1) . . .	Covington, Tenn. English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.
Hamilton, James Clarence . .	(1) . .	Fayetteville, W. Va. History 5, Political Science 1, Law 1.
Hamilton, Harry Wilson . .	(4) . . .	Raphine, Va. Greek 3, French 1, English 5, Chemistry 2, Philosophy 2, 3.
Hardy, Waller Cecil . . .	(2) . . .	Richmond, Va. Law 2.
Hargrave, Walter Williams . .	(1) . . .	West Point, Va. Latin 1, German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Harman, James William . .	(2) . . .	Tazewell, Va. Law 2.
Hartman, Beverly Mercer . .	(2) . . .	Lexington, Va. Law 2, Oral Debate 1.
Haw, George Edwin . . .	(4) . .	Hanover Courthouse, Va. Law 2.
Hawkins, Donald Duval . .	(1)	Cifax, Va. Law 1, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Oral Debate 1.
Henderson, Halbert Richardson	(2) . . .	Lake City, Fla. Law 2.
Hereford, Walter Donaldson . .	(3) . . .	St. Albans, W. Va. English 3, Political Science 2, Economics 1, Biology 2, 3.
Herman, Moses Milton . .	(1) . . .	Danville, Va. German 1, English 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, Physics 1.
Hinton, Carl	(1) . . .	Hinton, W. Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Hobbie, John Dexter, Jr. . .	(2) . . .	Roanoke, Va. German 1, History 3, Political Science 1, Biology 3.
Hobson, Charles Nourse . .	(2) . . .	Frankfort, Ky. Latin 2, Greek 3, English 2, Mathematics 2.
Hoge, William Lacy . . .	(1) . . .	Louisville, Ky. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Physics 1.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Holland, Lee Pretlow . . .	(1)	Suffolk, Va. Latin 2, Greek 2, English 2, Mathematics 2.
Hollingsworth, Francis Allabaugh . . .	(2)	Harrisonburg, Va. Political Science 1, Economics 1, Engineering 2.
Howell, Lonnie Damon . . .	(2)	Jacksonville, Fla. Law 2.
Hoyt, Fred Stevens . . .	(1)	Merrimac, Mass. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Hubbard, Thomas Brannon . . .	(1)	Montgomery, Ala. Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 2.
Hudson, William Rutledge . . .	(2)	Luray, Va. Latin 2, English 2, History 2, Philosophy 1, Biology 2.
Hudspeth, Carl F. . . .	(1)	Monticello, Ark. Law 1.
Hunter, Edmund P. . . .	(1)	Bel Air, Md. English 1, History 1, 5, Economics 1, Chemistry 1.
Huse, Harry Neal	(5)	Roanoke, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Engineering 4, Physics 3, 4, Astronomy 1, Geology 1, 2, Chemistry 1.
Hutton, Bedford Forrest . . .	(1)	Huttonsville, W. Va. Law 1.
Hutton, Robert Lester . . .	(1)	Lexington, Va. German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1.
Iden, Frank Hansbrough . . .	(4)	Manassas, Va. Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Engineering 4, Astronomy 1, Geology 1.
Iden, Virginius Gilmore . . .	(1)	Manassas, Va. Latin 1, German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Irons, Paul Lamar	(2)	Elkins, W. Va. Greek 1, English 2, Geology 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Oral Debate 1.
James, John Cleveland . . .	(1)	Branchville, Va. English 1, History 1, Economics 1, Mathematics 1.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Jeffries, Louis Godwin . .	(1) . .	Charleston, W. Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Johnson, Norman Furgeson .	(1) .	Charles Town, W. Va. History 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.
Johnston, Robert Edward .	(4)	Murat, Va English 1, Engineering 4, Astronomy 1, Geology 1, 2.
Jones, Andrew Lewis . .	(6)	Monterey, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Law 2.
Jones, Harry Guilford . .	(1)	Doe Hill, Va. English 1, History 3, Mathematics 1.
Jones, Orlando Town, Jr. .	(3)	Jacksonville, Fla. French 1, German 1, Oral Debate 1.
Kellam, Frederick Cæsar Augustus, Jr.	(2)	Pungoteague, Va. Latin 3, French 1, English 3, History 2, Economics 2, Philosophy 4, 6, Biology 1.
Keller, George Warder . .	(1)	Bridgewater, Va. English 1, Economics 1, Chemistry 1, 2.
Kelly, Emerson Wyntoun .	(3)	Wise, Va. Latin 3, Political Science 1, Economics 1, 2, Philosophy 1, Physics 1, Oral Debate 1.
Kelly, Minter Delle	(3)	Wise, Va. German 1, English 3, Political Science 2, Physics 1, Biology 2, 3.
Kern, James William, Jr. .	(1)	Lexington, Va. English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.
Kidd, Harry Lee	(2)	Lovings-ton, Va. Latin 2, Greek 2, English 2, History 3, Biology 1, Geology 1, Oral Debate 1.
Kirkpatrick, J. W., Jr. .	(1)	Ripley, Tenn. Latin 1, English 1, Economics 1.
Kolb, Robert Edward Lee .	(4)	Frederick, Md. Engineering 4, Geology 1, 2.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Landis, Edwin Carter . . .	(3) . . .	Rock Island, Ill. French 2, English 3, 5, Physics 1.
Lapsley, Robert Alberti, Jr. . . .	(3) . . .	Greenville, Va. German 2, English 2, Philosophy 1, 4, Mathematics 3, Chemistry 2.
Larrick, Hugh Simpson . . .	(1) . . .	Chambersville, Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1, Oral Debate 1.
Larrick, James Howard . . .	(1) . . .	Chambersville, Va. Latin 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.
Lee, Archie Cameron . . .	(2) . . .	Lexington, Va. Law 1.
Le Gore, George Randolph . . .	(1) . . .	Le Gore, Md. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Lewis, John Dickinson . . .	(1) . . .	Charleston, W. Va. German 1, English 1, History 5.
Lewis, Kemp	(1)	Dallas, Texas English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Light, Claude Porterfield . . .	(1) . . .	Martinsburg, W. Va. English 2, History 5, Political Science 1, Economics 1.
Lindsey, George William . . .	(1) . . .	Senatobia, Miss. Law 1.
Llewellyn, Irving Llynwald . . .	(1) . . .	Newport News, Va. German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.
Lombard, Alfred Oliver . . .	(3) . . .	Augusta, Ga. Physics 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 4.
Lord, Richard Collins . . .	(6) . . .	Anchorage, Ky. (B. A. and M. A. Washington and Lee University.) Chemistry.
MacCorkle, William Goshorn . . .	(1) . . .	Charleston, W. Va. Law 1.
Magruder, Frank Abbott . . .	(3) . . .	Woodstock, Va. French 1, English 3, History 1, 5, Economics 1, Biology 3, Chemistry 5.
Manly, Basil Maxwell . . .	(1) . . .	Lexington, Va. Latin 2, Greek 2, English 2, Mathematics 1.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Mann, Thomas Freeland . .	(2) .	Fort Spring, W. Va. French, 1, History 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1.
Marshall, Myron Barraud . .	(2) . . .	Portsmouth, Va. (Graduate Virginia Military Institute.) Greek 2, English 2, 3, Philosophy 7.
Martin, Harold Dinwiddie . .	(1) . . .	Norfolk, Va. English 2, History 5, Economics 1, Philosophy 1.
Massie, Pierce Reynolds . .	(3) . . .	Lowesville, Va. Law 2.
Masterson, Neill Turner . .	(2) . . .	Houston, Texas Law 1.
Maupin, Frank Bond . .	(1) . . .	Baltimore, Md. English 1, History 1, Engineering 1.
May, Frank Pierce, Jr. . .	(1) . . .	Quincy, Fla. Latin 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.
Mayer, Bernard James . .	(1) . . .	Clinton, La. English 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.
McBride, Samuel Hamilton . .	(1) . . .	Bolivar, Tenn. Greek 3, English 1, 3, History 5, Philosophy 4.
McBryde, William Waller . .	(3) . . .	Lexington, Va. Latin 3, French 1, English 3, Philosophy 1.
McClure, John	(5) . . .	Spottswood, Va. German 2.
McClure, Mathew Thompson, Jr. (4) . . .	(4) . . .	Spottswood, Va. English 3, 5, Philosophy 4, Biology 1, 2, 3.
McCrum, Charles Mercer . .	(2) . . .	Lexington, Va. German 1, English 1, Engineering 1, 2, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.
McCrum, James T. . . .	(1) . . .	Lexington, Va. Latin 1, French 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1.
McCrum, Robert White . .	(5) . . .	Lexington, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Engineering 3, Physics 3, 4, Geology 2.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
McCulloch, John, Jr. . . .	(3) . . .	Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Latin 2, French 1, English 2, History 2, Mathematics 3.		
McCutchan, Frank, Jr. . . .	(1) . . .	Rogersville, Tenn.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.		
McDowell, Ivan Woodrow . . .	(2) . . .	Broadway, Va.
English 2, Philosophy 1, Biology 1, 2, 3, Chemistry 2.		
McKay, Kenneth Iver . . .	(2) . . .	Tampa, Fla.
Law 2.		
McLaughlin, Guy Jean . . .	(1) . . .	Fayetteville, Tenn.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.		
McNabb, Hugh Meeks . . .	(1) . . .	Buena Vista, Va.
German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.		
McNulty, Charles See . . .	(6) . . .	Monterey, Va.
(B. A. Washington and Lee University.)		
Law 2.		
McPheeters, Joseph Charless . . .	(5) . . .	Columbia, S. C.
(B. A. Washington and Lee University.)		
Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, 4, Oral Debate 1.		
McPheeters, Thomas Shanks . . .	(1) . . .	Columbia, S. C.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.		
Mecklin, Hervey Harman . . .	(2) . . .	French Camp, Miss.
Latin 2, French 1, English 2, History 3, Political Science 2, Biology 1.		
Merritt, Samuel Augustus, Jr. . .	(1) . . .	Locust Grove, Md.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, 2.		
Miller, Arthur Irwin . . .	(2) . . .	Moffatt's Creek, Va.
Greek 1, English 2, History 2, Biology 1, Philosophy 2, 3.		
Miller, Daniel Chambers . . .	(3) . . .	Marion, Va.
Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 3, 4.		
Miller, Edward Campbell . . .	(4) . . .	Abingdon, Va.
English 2, Political Science 2, Biology 2, 3, Oral Debate 1.		
Mills, Herbert Russell . . .	(1) . . .	Lexington, Va.
Chemistry.		

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Moffett, Lyle Moore . . .	(4) . . .	Barterbrook, Va. Greek 2, French 2, Economics 1, Philosophy 7, Chemistry 1.
Montgomery, Wm. Ewell . .	(4) . . .	Washington, D. C. Engineering 3, Geology 2, Chemistry 4.
Moomaw, Hugh Mangus . .	(1) . . .	Roanoke, Va. Latin 2, English 2, History 1, Political Science 1.
Moore, John Alexander . .	(2) . . .	Lexington, Va. Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 1, Geology 1.
Moore, John Strother . .	(1) . . .	Charles Town, W. Va. Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.
Moore, Hubert Shields . .	(6) . . .	Lexington, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Engineering 4, Physics 3, 4, Astronomy 1, Geology 1, 2.
Morris, George Warren . .	(2) . . .	Cool Well, Va. Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Physics 1, Geology 1.
Morse, Harrison Reed . .	(2) . . .	Merrimac, Mass French 1, Philosophy 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Physics 1, Geology 1.
Moseley, George Carrington .	(2) . . .	Lynchburg, Va. (B. A. Fredericksburg College.) Latin 3, German 2, Political Science 2, Biology 1, 2, 3.
Moser, Horace Edwin . .	(1) . . .	Merrimac, Mass. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Nall, Henry Clay, Jr. . .	(1) . . .	Louisville, Ky. Law 1, French 1, Economics 1.
Neel, Samuel Register . .	(3) . . .	Gainsboro, Va. Latin 3, Greek 3, English 3, Biology 2, Oral Debate 1.
Nichols, Charles Sidney . .	(1) . . .	Marshall, Mo. English 2, History 3, Political Science 1, Economics 1, Philosophy 1, Geology 1.
Nottingham, John Luther . .	(1) . . .	Onancock, Va. German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Obenschain, Arthur Bittle . . .	(3) . . .	Engleman, Va. English 5, Philosophy 1, 4, 7, Biology 1.
Opie, Thomas Fletcher . . .	(1) . . .	Staunton, Va. Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Osburn, Herbert Stables . . .	(4) . . .	Baltimore, Md. Law 2.
Ott, Everett Dulaney . . .	(7) . . .	Harrisonburg, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Law 2.
Page, Henry Mann . . .	(1) . . .	Lexington, Va. Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Palmer, Richard Jeter, Jr. . .	(1) . . .	West Point, Va. Latin 1, German 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.
Payne, Allan Holman . . .	(1) . . .	Martinsville, Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1, Engineering 1.
Payne, Lewis Carlton . . .	(4) . . .	Harrisonburg, Va. Physics 1, Biology 2, 3, Chemistry 4.
Peery, Samuel Leece . . .	(2) . . .	Tazewell, Va. (Graduate Tazewell College.) Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Physics 1.
Pence, Gilbert Eugene . . .	(1) . . .	Forestville, Va. English 1, History 1, 5, Economics 1, Philosophy 1.
Perkins, Walter Benjamin . . .	(2) . . .	Columbus, Miss. Mathematics 2, Engineering 2, Geology 1, Physics 1.
Perrow, Mosby Garland . . .	(7) . . .	Lynchburg, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Physics 2, Chemistry 4.
Pettyjohn, Albert Dornin . . .	(1) . . .	Lynchburg, Va. Latin 3, Engineering 1, 2.
Phillips, Peter John . . .	(1) . . .	Cumberland, Md. Law 1, Political Science 1.
Phillips, Samuel Lee, Jr. . .	(1) . . .	Charles Town, W. Va. Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Pilkington, John, Jr.	(1)	Frankfort, Ky. Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.
Pipes, David Washington, Jr. (2)		Clinton, La. English 2, History 5, Economics 1, Chemistry 2.
Poage, Paul	(1)	Ashland, Ky. Law 1, Political Science 1.
Pobst, Henry Claude	(1)	Tazewell, Va. (Graduate Tazewell College.) English 1, History 5, Economics 1, Philosophy 1.
Poindexter, Eldridge Watts (2)		Perrowville, Va. (B. A. Randolph-Macon College.) Law 2.
Quisenberry, John Edward, (3)		Lexington, Va. Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Physics 1.
Rader, George William	(3)	Murat, Va. Greek 1, English 3, 5, Biology 2, 3.
Railing, Wilford Franklin	(1)	Frederick, Md. German 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Chemistry 1.
Rankin, Emmet	(1)	Luray, Va. Latin 1, English 1, Chemistry 1.
Ray, William Addison	(2)	Belton, Texas. Latin 2, Greek 2, English 2, History 3, Economics 1.
Ray, Samuel McElroy, Jr.	(1)	Belton, Texas. Spanish 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.
Reherd, Albert Clinton	(2)	Harrisonburg, Va. French 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Physics 1.
Reveley, William Alexander (3)		Lexington, Va. Greek 1, French 1, English 2, Philosophy 4, Biology 2.
Riddick, Walter Garrett	(3)	Little Rock, Ark. History 3, Political Science 2, Economics 1, Physics 1.
Ritenour, Ira Thornton	(1)	Dilbeck, Va. English 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Roeser, Ernest Bowling . . .	(1) . . .	Cambridge, Md.
Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.		
Rolston, David Hopkins . . .	(3) . . .	Harrisonburg, Va.
Latin 3, History 5, 6, Philosophy 1, 7, Chemistry 1.		
Rosa, George Erskine . . .	(2) . . .	Lexington, Va.
Engineering 1, 2, Chemistry.		
Scarborough, George Carson . . .	(3) . . .	Onancock, Va.
Engineering 3, Physics 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.		
Schaefer, Solomon Weinshenk . . .	(3) . . .	Yazoo City, Miss.
Latin 3, History 5, Political Science 1, Physics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.		
Scott, John Englehardt . . .	(3) . . .	Staunton, Va.
French 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, Physics 1, 2, Geology 1.		
Scott, Stanley	(2) . . .	Eastville, Va.
Law 2.		
Sells, George Caldwell . . .	(1) . . .	Bristol, Tenn.
(B. A., B. Lit., King College.)		
Law 1, 2.		
Semple, William Finley . . .	(1) . . .	Caddo, Ind. Ter.
English 1, History 5, Economics 1, Oral Debate 1.		
Shields, Edward Southard . . .	(1) . . .	Lexington, Va.
(Graduate Virginia Military Institute.)		
Law 1.		
Shields, William Randolph . . .	(1) . . .	Lexington, Va.
German 1, English 1, Engineering 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.		
Sloan, Thomas Dwight . . .	(3) . . .	Alderson, W. Va.
French 1, English 2, Philosophy 1, Chemistry 1.		
Smiley, Argyle Turner . . .	(5) . . .	Moffat's Creek, Va.
(B. A. Washington and Lee University.)		
Mathematics 3, Engineering 1, 3, Physics 1, Chemistry 4, 12.		
Smith, George Murray . . .	(3) . . .	Estill, Ky.
German 2, French 2.		
Smith, Lee	(1) . . .	Brunswick, Tenn.
Latin 2, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 2.		

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Smith, Towson Eastham . . .	(2) . . .	Flint Hill, Va. English 2, Engineering 2, Physics 1, Biology 2, Chemistry 2, 5, 6.
Snead, Thornton Withers . . .	(1) . . .	Lynchburg, Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.
Spencer, Charles Frith . . .	(5) . . .	Lexington, Va. German 2, History 1, 2.
Spindle, Richard Buckner, Jr. (2) . .		Christiansburg, Va. Latin 2, French 1, English 2, History 2, Physics 1.
Stanley, Lon B.	(3) . . .	Shelbyville, Ky. Latin 2, English 2, French 1.
Stephenson, Roscoe Bolar . . .	(1) . . .	Meadow Dale, Va. Latin 1, English 1, History 1, Mathematics 1.
Sterrett, James Reid	(3) . . .	Timber Ridge, Va. German 1, Physics 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 2.
Steves, Albert, Jr.	(3) . . .	San Antonio, Texas. French 1, History 5, Economics 2, Geology 1, Chemistry 4.
Stokes, Richard Cralle	(1) . . .	Covington, Va. (B. A. Hampden-Sidney College.) Law 1.
Stone, Thomas Green	(4) . . .	Washington, D. C. Physics 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 4.
Stoneburner, Louis Tilghman., Jr. (1) . .		Edinburg, Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.
Switzer, John Robert	(1) . . .	Harrisonburg, Va. English 1, History 1, Economics 1.
Tabb, Arthur	(4) . . .	Louisville, Ky. French 1, History 2, Philosophy 4, 7, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.
Tardy, Harry Montgomery	(3) . . .	Lexington, Va. French 2, German 1, History 5, Political Science 1, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 1.
Tarr, Russell Hurst	(2)	Paris, Ky. Law 1.

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Thackston, Henry Early	(2)	Raleigh, N. C.
Latin 3, Greek 2, English 2, History 2, Political Science 1.		
Thomas, Charles Crankshaw	(4)	Atlanta, Ga.
French 2, Spanish 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 4, Oral Debate 1.		
Thompson, LeRoy	(3)	Warren, Ark.
French 1, English 2, Philosophy 4, 7, Biology 1, Oral Debate 1.		
Thompson, Roy Davis	(4)	Timber Ridge, Va.
French 2, Philosophy 7, Physics 1, Biology 2, 3, Chemistry 5.		
Tiffany, Henry Walter	(1)	North Fork, Va.
Latin 1, Greek 1, English 1, Mathematics 1.		
Tillman, Henry Cumming	(1)	Trenton, S. C.
(B. S. Clemson College.)		
Law 1, Philosophy 1.		
Toms, Lester Adam	(1)	Frederick, Md.
German 1, Physics 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.		
Trimble, Kelly Walker	(2)	Swoope, Va.
French 1, Philosophy 1, Geology 1.		
Trundle, Americus Dawson	(4)	Poolesville, Md.
Economics 2, Engineering 4, Astronomy 1, Geology 1, Oral Debate 1.		
Tupper, Clifton Haywood	(2)	Atlanta, Ga.
Greek 1, Economics 2, Philosophy 4, Biology 1, Oral Debate 1.		
Turnbull, Martin Ryerson	(2)	Lexington, Va.
Greek 2, English 1, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 1.		
VanDevanter, Decatur Woodbridge	(1)	Ft. Defiance, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.		
Vertner, Edmund Kearney	(3)	Luray, Va.
Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1, 2.		
Vertner, Thomas Kearney	(1)	Luray, Va.
English 1, Mathematics 1, Chemistry 1.		
Wallace, Clarence Edwin	(2)	Merrimac, Mass.
Engineering 2, Physics 1, Biology 1.		

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Walton, Judge Vertrees . . .	(1) . . .	Palatka, Fla.
	Law 1.	
Wampler, Isaac Samuel . . .	(2) . . .	Lexington, Va.
	(Graduate Nashville University.)	
	Latin 2, History 3, Physics 1.	
Waugh, James Henry . . .	(3) . . .	Buena Vista, Va.
	German 1, Spanish 1, Mathematics 3, Engineering 3, Physics 3, 4.	
Whip, George William Preston (1) . . .		Frederick, Md.
	Mathematics 2, Engineering 1, 2, Chemistry 1.	
Whipple, Charles Rutledge . . .	(5) . . .	Brownsburg, Va.
	(B. A. Washington and Lee University.)	
	Engineering 1, Physics 1, Geology 1, 2, Chemistry 4.	
White, Americus Frederic . . .	(6) . . .	Lewisburg, W. Va.
	(B. A. Washington and Lee University.)	
	German 2, Engineering 3, Geology 2, Chemistry 4.	
White, George Simpson, Jr. (1) . . .		Wales, Tenn.
	English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.	
White, Percy Sims . . .	(1) . . .	Bonham, Texas.
	German 1, Spanish 1, English 1, Mathematics 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.	
Willard, Edgar Harold . . .	(1) . . .	Knoxville, Md.
	English 1, Biology 1, Geology 1, Chemistry 1.	
Williams, Leander McCormick (3) . . .		Greenville, Va.
	English 3, History 1, Philosophy 1, Biology 1, Chemistry 1.	
Williams, Robert Brice . . .	(1) . . .	Texarkana, Ark.
	English 1, History 1, Biology 1.	
Williamson, Joseph L. . . .	(1) . . .	Winchester, Va.
	(Graduate of Pharmacy University College of Medicine, Virginia.)	
	Law 1.	
Willoughby, Jerry Andrew . . .	(2) . . .	Abingdon, Va.
	French 2, English 1, Economics 2, Philosophy 1, 4, Mathematics 3.	
Wills, Julius Hennen . . .	(2) . . .	Franklin, Va.
	Spanish 1, Mathematics 2, Engineering 2, Physics 1.	

NAME	SESSION	HOME
Wilson, Thomas Campbell . . .	(5) . . .	Brownsburg, Va. (B. A. Washington and Lee University.) Law 2.
Wilson, William Edwin . . .	(1) . . .	Charleston, W. Va. Law 1.
Wilson, William Owen . . .	(4) . . .	South Boston, Va. French 1, History 2, Philosophy 1, 4, Chemistry 1.
Wisman, Philip Henry . . .	(2) . . .	Alonzaville, Va. Latin 2, History 3, Economics 1, Mathematics 2, Oral Debate 1.
Withers, Alfred Miles . . .	(1) . . .	Abingdon, Va. Latin 2, French 1, German 1, Mathematics 2.
Withers, Henry Wilson . . .	(3) . . .	Abingdon, Va. French 2, German 1, English 1, Mathematics 3, Geology 1.
Withers, Robert Walker . . .	(4) . . .	Lexington, Va. Law 1.
Witt, Robert Eubank . . .	(2) . . .	Lexington, Va. Latin 2, Political Science 1, Mathematics 2.
Wolff, Frank Hugo . . .	(1) . . .	San Antonio, Texas Spanish 1, English 1, History 3, Economics 1, Philosophy 7, Mathematics 2.
Worthen, George Gordon . . .	(4) . . .	Little Rock, Ark. French 2, Economics 2, Biology 2, 3.
Wysor, Joseph Lawrence . . .	(3) . . .	Pulaski, Va. English 2, History 3, Political Science 1, Physics 1, Chemistry 1.
Zirkle, Ernest Cameron . . .	(1) . . .	Fauquier Springs, Va. English 1, Mathematics 1, Engineering 1, Chemistry 1.

SUMMARY.

Trustees	16
Officers of Administration	4
Professors	16
Lecturers, Instructors and Assistants	14

Degrees conferred, June, 1903:

Doctor of Laws	3
Doctor of Divinity	3
Master of Arts	1
Bachelor of Arts	30
Bachelor of Science	4
Bachelor of Law	13
Total	54

Certificates conferred, June, 1903:

With M. A. grade	65
Pass	48
Total	113

Number of students registered, January, 1904:

Collegiate	198
Engineering	72
Law	59
	329
Duplicate registrations subtracted	24
Total attendance	305

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

I. BY SCHOOLS.

	ARTS	ENGINEERING	LAW	
First Year Students	92	32	27	151
Second " "	42	21	17	80
Third " "	39	7	4	50
Fourth " "	15	6	6	27
Fifth " "	8	4	2	14
Sixth " "	1	2	2	5
Seventh " "	1		1	2
	198	72	59	329

II. BY RESIDENCE.

Virginia	165	Massachusetts	4
West Virginia	30	District of Columbia	2
Maryland	18	Illinois	2
Kentucky	14	Louisiana	2
Tennessee	11	North Carolina	2
Texas	11	Connecticut	1
Florida	9	Indiana	1
Alabama	6	Indian Territory	1
Arkansas	6	Missouri	1
Georgia	6	New York	1
Mississippi	6	Pennsylvania	1
South Carolina	5		
			305

Total registration, January, 1900	191
Total registration, January, 1901	222
Total registration, January, 1902	237
Total registration, January, 1903	278
Total registration, January, 1904	305

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GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

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JOHN W. DAVIS, Clarksburg, W. Va.

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President, Judge C. W. Smith.

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Secretary, John W. Warner.

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Secretary, J. A. Steele.

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President, Dr. W. G. Moore.
Secretary, S. B. McPheeters.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

President, Dr. H. Marion Sims.
Secretary, J. S. Clark.

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President, Geo. E. Chamberlain.
Secretary, T. G. Hailey.

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President, Albert W. Gaines.
Secretary, Frank A. Nelson.

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Secretary, Daniel E. Brown.

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President, George B. Peters.
Secretary, John S. Lewis.

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Secretary, R. D. Haislip.

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Secretary, Douglas H. Smith.

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President, Capt. J. C. Van Fossen.
Secretary, John M. Steck.

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Secretary, R. E. Allen.

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Secretary, J. C. McChesney.

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WEST VIRGINIA.**

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Secretary, J. W. Davis.

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Secretary, Dr. James Boyce Taylor.

LEWISBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

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Secretary, Thomas H. Dennis.

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President, S. W. Walker.
Secretary, N. D. Baker, Jr.

MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

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Secretary, H. T. Houston.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

President, George H. Moffett.
Secretary, P. W. Turner.

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Secretary, S. C. Brown.

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BUFFALO.

President, W. B. F. Leech.
Secretary, Frank G. Ruff.

KERR'S CREEK.

President, Rev. J. H. McCown.
Secretary, T. F. Anderson.

LEXINGTON.

President, A. Alexander.
Secretary, W. Z. Johnstone.

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President, J. J. Moore.
Secretary, Dr. E. P. Tompkins.

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President, J. S. Mackey.
Secretary, D. L. Ward.

WALKER'S CREEK.

President, J. H. B. Jones.
Secretary, J. S. Gibson.

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